50290 -1-U

ALASKA COURT SYSTEM

1989
ANNUAL
REPORT

ALASKA
COURT
SYSTEM

Palmer Courthouse
Dedicated December 10, 1988

SEAL OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

Alaska Court System
State of Alaska
303 "K" STREET
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA
99501

ARTHUR H. SNOWDEN II
ADMINISTRATIVE DIRECTOR

(907) 274-8611

A MESSAGE FROM THE ADMINISTRATIVE DIRECTOR

It is my pleasure to transmit the FY 1989 Annual Report for the Alaska Court System.

It is with deep regret that we note the death of a member of the judiciary. In August 1989, the Honorable Gail Roy Fraties, Superior Court Judge in Bethel, succumbed to cancer. Judge Fraties had a long history of public service in Alaska, both as an attorney and as a judge. In FY 1990, Governor Cowper will be making a judicial appointment to fill the vacancy created by Judge Fraties' untimely death.

In the coming year, our administrative goals will include development of a comprehensive training plan for all court employees, implementation of an Equipment Resource Committee to evaluate requests for the acquisition of new equipment and a review of our caseload management system.

In terms of the court's caseload, FY 1989 was not a year of great aggregate change. At the superior court level, FY 1989 filings remained at approximately the same level as FY 1988 filings. However, the relatively constant gross total number of filings disguises a variety of caseload composition and location changes. Some superior courts reported significant increases in FY 1989 filings: Barrow (18%), Ketchikan (24%), Kotzebue (15%), Palmer (16%), Petersburg (23%) and Wrangell (26%). Anchorage's superior court filings remained constant. Felony and domestic relations case filings increased significantly (9% each), while the filings in other civil and probate cases decreased. The filings in children's cases increased, most significantly in Anchorage (28%), Kenai (36%) and Palmer (18%).

Total filings in district court decreased by 11%, but the primary component of the decrease is traffic filings. This decrease is a result of a change in filing procedure. (Non-contested municipal traffic tickets are now handled by the municipalities themselves, rather than through the prior, more cumbersome procedure of channelling the tickets and payments through the court.)

The Alaska Court System will continue to strive towards the goal of providing the best possible service to the people of the State of Alaska in FY 1990.

Arthur H. Snowden, II

Arthur H. Snowden, II
Administrative Director

In Memoriam
The Honorable Gail Roy Fraties
1928 – 1989

Bethel Superior Court Judge Gail Roy Fraties died in office on August 30, 1989. Judge Fraties, son of Bliss Fraties Barnes and Roy C. Fraties, was born in Carmel, California in 1928. After serving in Korea as a medic in the Army, he attended Stanford University where he obtained a B.A. in political science and studied law for one year. He also attended the American Institute of Foreign Trade in Phoenix, Arizona. He spent the following decade in international management with assignments in Australia and Venezuela. In 1965 he returned to law school and received his law degree in 1966 from the University of San Francisco Law School.

After working for about a year as a prosecutor in Monterey County, Fraties came to Alaska and joined the Attorney General's office. After serving as Juneau District Attorney for two years, he went into private practice as a defense attorney until 1983 when he joined the Anchorage District Attorney's office. On May 22, 1986, Governor Bill Sheffield appointed him to the superior court bench in Bethel.

Judge Fraties was a member of the California, Hawaii and Alaska Bar Associations. He was a member of the Bar of Governors of the Alaska Bar and the vice president of the Alaska Bar Association from 1983 to 1986. He had been a lecturer on trial tactics to police organizations and prosecution and defense attorneys. He taught Criminal Law and U.S. Constitution at the University of Alaska Juneau. His column "All My Trials" appeared regularly in the Bar Rag, the Alaska Bar Association publication. The column had a wide following among Alaska lawyers and judges, and has been reprinted in Alaska newspapers as well as state and national bar publications.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page

PROFILE OF THE ALASKA COURT SYSTEM

Alaska Court System Fact Sheet.................................... 3
Alaska Court System Organization.................................... 4
Introduction.................................... 5
The Supreme Court.................................... 6
The Court of Appeals.................................... 9
The Superior Court.................................... 10
The District Court.................................... 16
Statewide Court Administration.................................... 22
The Judicial Appointment Process.................................... 22
Judicial Retention Elections.................................... 23
Judicial Education.................................... 24
Alaska Judicial Council.................................... 25
Commission on Judicial Conduct.................................... 25
Budget and Fiscal Affairs.................................... 26

REPORT ON THE ACTIVITY OF THE APPELLATE COURTS

Supreme Court.................................... 31
    Explanation of Statistical Categories.................................... 31
    Filings.................................... 31
    Dispositions.................................... 33
    Pending Caseload.................................... 35
    Time Required for Disposition of Cases.................................... 36
    Petitions for Hearing.................................... 37
    Petitions for Review.................................... 37

REPORT ON THE ACTIVITY OF THE APPELLATE COURTS - continued

Court of Appeals.. 38
    Explanation of Statistical Categories............................ 38
    Filings.. 38
    Dispositions... 41
    Pending Caseload... 44
    Time Required for Disposition of Cases........................... 45
Footnotes.. 46

Tables:

Table I: Supreme Court - Recapitulation.............................. 47
Table II: Supreme Court - Dispositions............................... 48
Table III: Supreme Court - Historical................................ 49
Table IV: Supreme Court - Reasons for Cases Pending June 30, 1989.... 50
Table V: Supreme Court - Length of Time to Disposition............... 51
Table VI: Alaska Supreme Court and Court of Appeals - Backlog Months. 52
Table VII: Court of Appeals - Recapitulation......................... 53
Table VIII: Court of Appeals - Dispositions.......................... 54
Table IX: Court of Appeals - Historical.............................. 55
Table X: Court of Appeals - Reasons for Cases Pending June 30, 1989.. 56
Table XI: Court of Appeals - Length of Time to Disposition........... 57

YEAR IN REVIEW

Jury Management Project.. 61
Public Information Projects.. 61
Fines Due Project.. 61
Microfilming Project... 62

YEAR IN REVIEW - continued

Manuals Project.......... 62

Court Rules.......... 62

The Rules Amendment Process.......... 62

New Rules.......... 63

Amended Rules.......... 63

Law Libraries.......... 64

Court Facilities.......... 64

Human Resources.......... 65

Trial Courts Statistical Summary - FY 89.......... 66

Superior Court.......... 68

District Court.......... 74

STATISTICAL

Forward.......... S-i

Index to Statistical Tables.......... S-iii

Supreme Court.......... S-1

Court of Appeals.......... S-5

Statewide Trial Court.......... S-9

Superior Court.......... S-17

District Court (Higher Volume).......... S-39

District Court (Lower Volume).......... S-61

PROFILE

PROFILE OF THE ALASKA COURT SYSTEM

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page

Alaska Court System Fact Sheet.................................... 3
Alaska Court System Organization.................................. 4
Introduction.. 5
The Supreme Court... 6
The Court of Appeals.. 9
The Superior Court.. 10
The District Court.. 16
Statewide Court Administration.................................... 22
The Judicial Appointment Process.................................. 22
Judicial Retention Elections...................................... 23
Judicial Education.. 24
Alaska Judicial Council... 25
Commission on Judicial Conduct.................................... 25
Budget and Fiscal Affairs... 26

ALASKA COURT SYSTEM FACT SHEET

(Information as of June 30, 1989)

FISCAL YEAR: July 1 - June 30

Geographical area served: 566,000 square miles

Number of Judges:
5 supreme court justices
3 court of appeals judges
29 superior court judges
17 district court judges
44 magistrates

Number of court locations:
15 combined superior and district court locations
44 district courts only (judge and/or magistrate)

Total number of permanent full-time court employees: 608

6 largest trial courts (by number of permanent full-time employees):

Anchorage:	206
Fairbanks:	84
Juneau:	24
Palmer:	18
Ketchikan:	17
Kenai:	15

BUDGET

FY 1989 court system annual budget: $39,524,400

Percentage decrease over FY 1988 annual budget: 0.1%

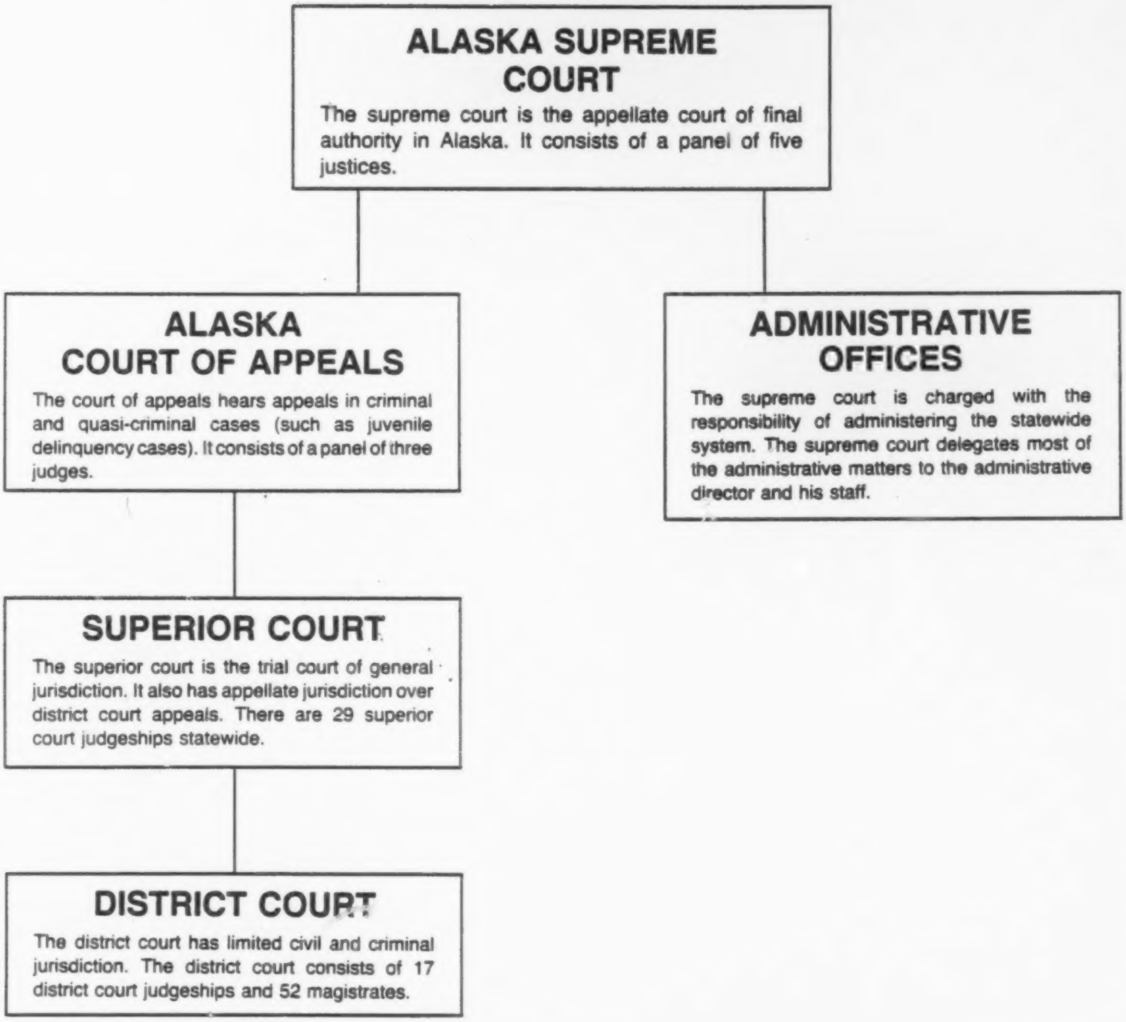
Percentage of FY 1989 annual state general fund budget: 1.5%

CASELOAD

Number of Cases **Filed** and **Decided** in FY 1989

Court	#of Cases FILED	% Change From FY 88	#of Cases DECIDED	% Change from FY 88
Supreme Court	593	− 2%	541	−17%
Appeals Court	466	− 6%	487	+ 4%
Superior Court	19,031	0%	17,580	+ 2%
District Court	114,597	−10%	110,295	− 9%

ALASKA COURT SYSTEM ORGANIZATION



ALASKA SUPREME COURT

The supreme court is the appellate court of final authority in Alaska. It consists of a panel of five justices.

ALASKA COURT OF APPEALS

The court of appeals hears appeals in criminal and quasi-criminal cases (such as juvenile delinquency cases). It consists of a panel of three judges.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES

The supreme court is charged with the responsibility of administering the statewide system. The supreme court delegates most of the administrative matters to the administrative director and his staff.

SUPERIOR COURT

The superior court is the trial court of general jurisdiction. It also has appellate jurisdiction over district court appeals. There are 29 superior court judgeships statewide.

DISTRICT COURT

The district court has limited civil and criminal jurisdiction. The district court consists of 17 district court judgeships and 52 magistrates.

Alaska has a unified, centrally administered, and totally state funded judicial system. Municipal governments do not maintain a separate court system.

Profile of the Alaska Court System

JULY 1, 1988 - JUNE 30, 1989
Fiscal Year 1989

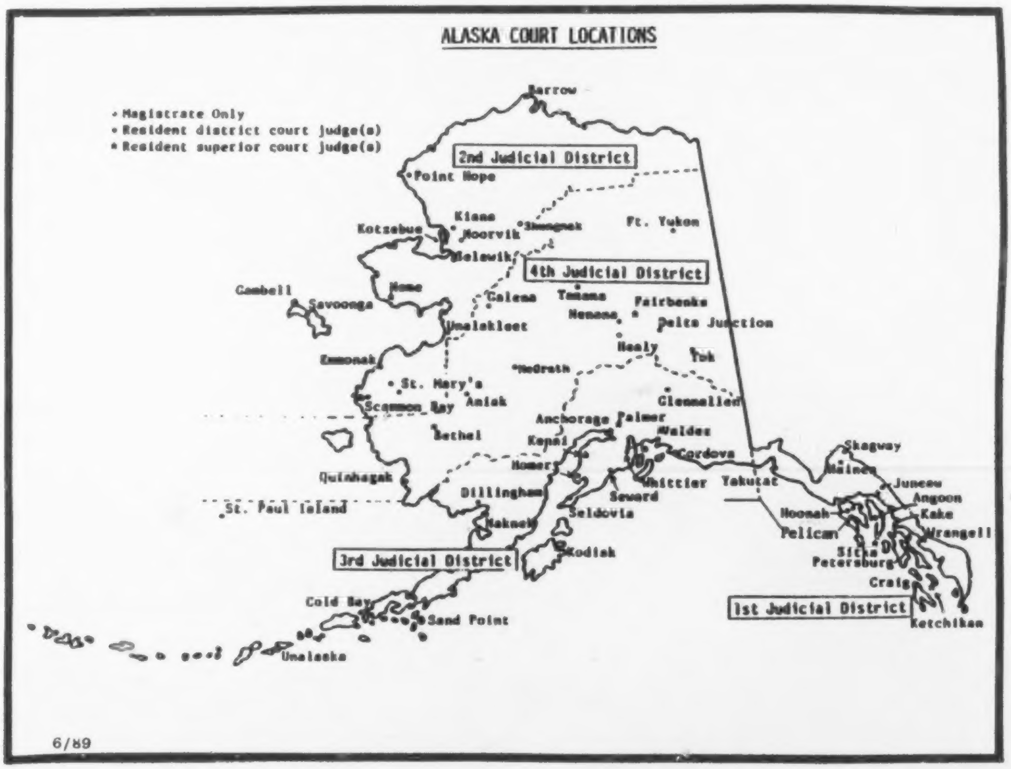
Introduction

There are four levels of courts in the Alaska Court System, each with different powers, duties and responsibilities. Alaska has no city, county or borough courts.

The chief justice of the Alaska Supreme Court is the administrative head of the Alaska Court System. An administrative director is appointed by the chief justice with concurrence of the supreme court. The administrative director supervises the administration of all courts in the state.

The four levels of courts in the Alaska Court System are the supreme court, the court of appeals, the superior court and the district court. The supreme court and the superior court were established in the Alaska Constitution. The district court was established by state statute in 1959 and the court of appeals was established by state statute in 1980. Jurisdiction and other areas of the judicial responsibility for each level of court are set out in Title 22 of the Alaska Statutes.

Rules governing the administration of all courts as well as the rules of practice and procedure for civil and criminal cases are promulgated by the supreme court.

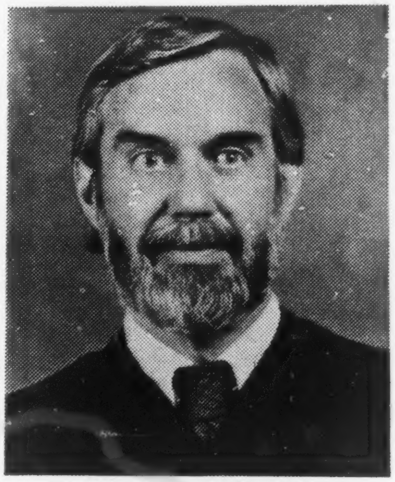

ALASKA COURT LOCATIONS

• Magistrate Only
• Resident district court judge(s)
• Resident superior court judge(s)
Barrow
2nd Judicial District
Point Hope
Kiana
Kotzebue
Noorvik
Shungnak
Ft. Yukon
Selawik
4th Judicial District
Gambell
Savoonga
Nome
Galena
Tanana
Fairbanks
Nenana
Delta Junction
Unalakleet
Healy
Tok
Emmonak
McGrath
St. Mary's
Scammon Bay
Aniak
Glennallen
Anchorage
Palmer
Valdez
Bethel
Kenai
Cordova
Skagway
Homer
Haines
Quinhagak
Dillingham
Whittier
Yakutat
Juneau
Seward
Angoon
St. Paul Island
Seldovia
Hoonah
Kake
Naknek
Pelican
Wrangell
Kodiak
Sitka
Petersburg
3rd Judicial District
Craig
Cold Bay
Sand Point
1st Judicial District
Ketchikan
Unalaska
6/89

The Supreme Court

The Alaska Supreme Court is the highest level of state court in Alaska. The supreme court is comprised of the chief justice and four associate justices.

The five justices, by majority vote, select one of their members to be the chief justice. The chief justice holds that office for three years and may not serve consecutive terms.

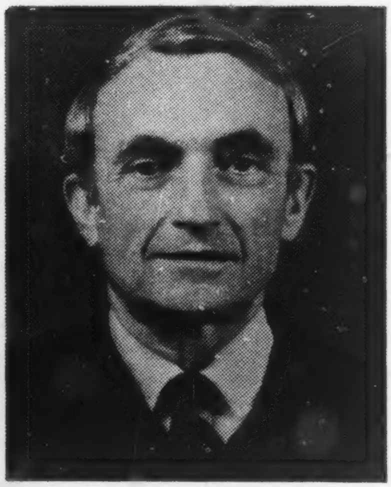


Allen T. Compton

Daniel A. Moore, Jr.

Edmond W. Burke

Warren W. Matthews
Chief Justice



Jay A. Rabinowitz

During FY 1989,[1] the Honorable Warren W. Matthews continued as chief justice of the Alaska Supreme Court. His term began October 1, 1987. Chief Justice Warren W. Matthews, who resides in Anchorage, has served on the supreme court for 13 years.

Justice Jay A. Rabinowitz is the senior member of the current court, having served for 24 years. He resides in Fairbanks.

Justice Edmond W. Burke has served on the court for 15 years. He resides in Anchorage.

Justice Allen T. Compton has been a member of the supreme court for nine years. When he was appointed to the supreme court in 1980, he resided in Juneau. He moved to Anchorage in September 1983.

Justice Daniel A. Moore, Jr. has been a member of the supreme court for six years. He resides in Anchorage.

The supreme court hears cases on appeal from every location in the state. An appeal may be taken to the supreme court from a final judgment (that is, a judgment which substantially ends the court case) entered by the superior court in any civil action or proceeding. In criminal actions (and in certain quasi-criminal matters such as juvenile delinquency cases), the supreme court has the discretion to accept or deny litigants' requests that it review decisions made by the court of appeals. The supreme court may also take jurisdiction of a case pending before the court of appeals if the court of appeals certifies that the case involves a significant question of constitutional law or an issue of substantial public interest.

The Alaska Constitution grants the supreme court the power to establish rules governing the administration of all courts in the state and rules governing practice and procedure in civil and criminal cases. The supreme court has also adopted other rules such as rules governing the practice of law in the State of Alaska, rules governing practice and procedure in children's matters, rules of probate procedure and rules of appellate procedure. The Alaska Legislature may change rules governing practice and procedure by an act expressing its intent to do so which is passed by a two-thirds majority of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

The supreme court meets weekly to confer on pending judicial and administrative matters. Arguments are heard by the five justices as a panel throughout the year on a monthly basis in Anchorage and Fairbanks, quarterly in Juneau and occasionally in other court locations. The supreme court will generally hear argument in the city where the case was heard by the trial court. Following argument or submission of the case on the basis of briefs without argument, the supreme court will decide the case, write an opinion and initiate its publication in the Pacific Reporter, 2d series, the regional reporter for the northwestern states. The State of Alaska has designated West Publishing Company's Alaska Reporter as its official reporter.

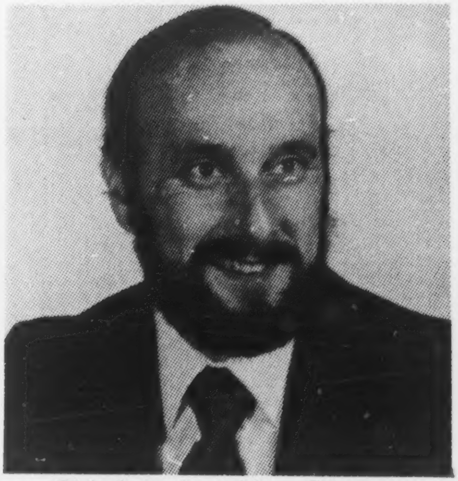
---

[1] The court system's fiscal year is July 1 - June 30. FY 89 is July 1, 1988 - June 30, 1989.

The clerk's office of the appellate courts, which includes the supreme court and the court of appeals, is located in Anchorage. David Lampen was appointed clerk of the appellate courts in February 1984. The clerk is required to be an attorney, preferably with some appellate experience. Responsibilities of the clerk include monitoring the caseflow through the supreme court and the court of appeals as well as making recommendations for improvements in appellate procedure. The clerk is also responsible for all case filing and calendaring, publishing opinions and related tasks. Deputy clerks are located in Juneau, Anchorage and Fairbanks.

David Lampen
Clerk of the Appellate
Courts

The Court of Appeals



Chief Judge Alex Bryner

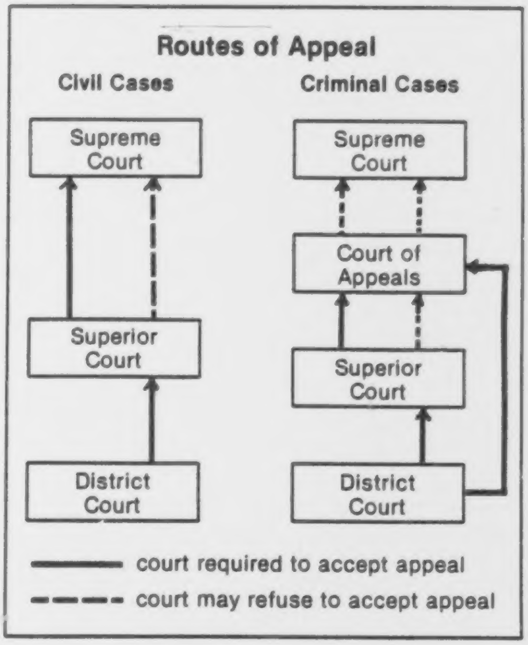
Judge Robert Coats

Judge James Singleton not pictured

The court of appeals is a three-judge panel created by the Alaska Legislature in 1980. The three judges originally selected in 1980 remain on the court. They all reside in Anchorage where the court of appeals regularly meets. The court of appeals travels to Fairbanks as caseload demands.

The court of appeals has the authority to hear appeals from judgments in criminal cases and certain other quasi-criminal cases in which a minor is accused of committing a crime (juvenile delinquency cases), cases in which prisoners are challenging the legality of their confinement (habeas corpus matters), and cases involving probation and parole decisions.

Criminal appeals from the district court can be taken to the superior court or to the court of appeals, at the option of the defendant. A defendant who appeals from district court to superior court can ask the court of appeals to review the resulting decision of the superior court, but the court of appeals may, in its discretion, refuse to hear the appeal.


Routes of Appeal
Civil Cases
Criminal Cases
Supreme Court
Superior Court
District Court
Supreme Court
Court of Appeals
Superior Court
District Court
court required to accept appeal
court may refuse to accept appeal

The Superior Court

The superior court is the trial court of general jurisdiction with original jurisdiction in all civil and criminal matters.

SUPERIOR COURT JURISDICTION

The superior court:

- serves as an APPELLATE COURT for appeals from the district court
- hears cases involving CHILDREN who have committed crimes or who are abused or neglected
- hears cases involving the PROPERTY OF DECEASED OR INCOMPETENT PERSONS
- hears cases involving the INVOLUNTARY COMMITMENT of persons to institutions for the mentally ill
- handles DOMESTIC RELATIONS matters

At the end of FY 89, there were 28 filled superior court judgeships. One position in Anchorage was vacant due to the resignation of Douglas Serdahely on February 15, 1989. Judge Serdahely had been on the bench for eight years. On June 26, 1989, Governor Steve Cowper appointed John Reese to fill this vacancy.

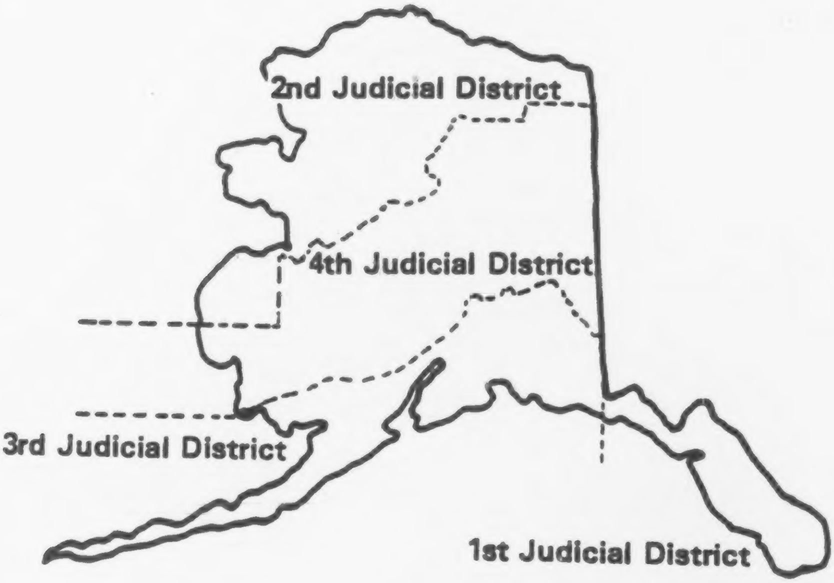
There were two other changes on the superior court bench during FY 89. On August 26, 1988, Governor Steve Cowper appointed Dana Fabe, head of the Alaska Public Defender Agency, to the Anchorage judgeship vacated by the retirement of Judge Seaborn J. Buckalew. Judge Buckalew, who retired on July 29, 1988, had served on the bench since his appointment in 1973 by Governor William Egan.

Fairbanks Superior Court Judge James Blair resigned on August 15, 1988, after 13 years on the bench. Governor Cowper appointed Niesje Steinkruger to succeed Judge Blair. Judge Steinkruger was sworn in on October 14, 1988.

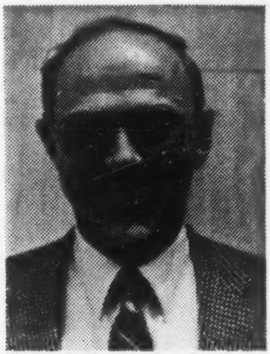
The State of Alaska is divided into four judicial districts. The boundaries of the districts are defined by state statute. The judicial districts define the boundaries for judicial retention elections at which voters indicate their approval or rejection of judges and justices.

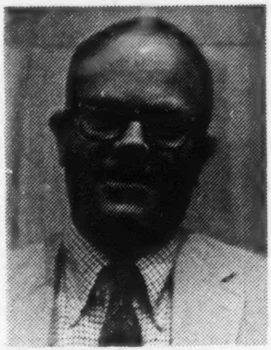
In January of each year, the chief justice of the supreme court designates a superior court judge from each of Alaska's four judicial districts to serve as presiding judge for a term of one calendar year. The presiding judge, in addition to regular judicial duties, is responsible for the administration of the trial courts within the district, including assignment of cases, supervision of court personnel, efficient handling of court business and appointment of magistrates.

In January 1989 Judges Thomas E. Schulz (first judicial district), Charles Tunley (second judicial district), Brian Shortell (third judicial district) and Mary Greene (fourth judicial district) were reappointed as presiding judges for their respective districts.

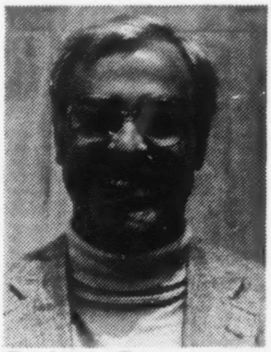

2nd Judicial District
4th Judicial District
3rd Judicial District
1st Judicial District

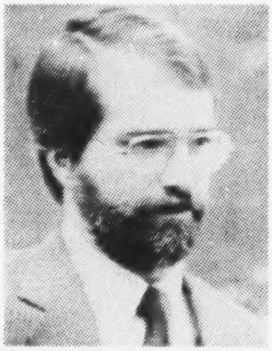
Superior Court Judges of the First Judicial District


Presiding Judge
Thomas E. Schulz
Appointed 1974
Ketchikan

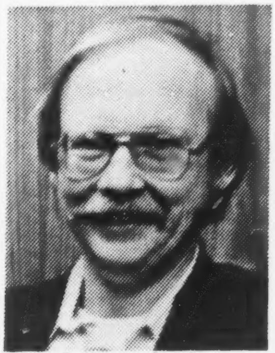

Duane Craske
Appointed 1976
Sitka

Walter Carpeneti
Appointed 1981
Juneau


Rodger Pegues
Appointed 1981
Juneau


Thomas M. Jahnke
Appointed 1985
Wrangell/Petersburg

Superior Court Judges of the Second Judicial District

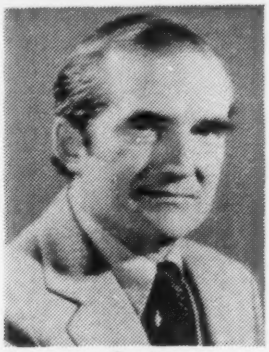

Presiding Judge
Charles R. Tunley
Appointed 1980
Nome

Paul Jones
Appointed 1980
Kotzebue

Michael Jeffery
Appointed 1982
Barrow

Superior Court Judges of the Third Judicial District

Presiding Judge
Brian Shortell
Appointed 1980
Anchorage



Victor Carlson
Appointed 1970
Anchorage

Dana Fabe
Appointed 1988
Anchorage

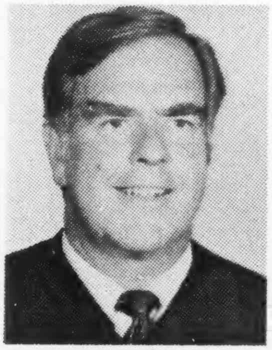
Rene J. Gonzalez
Appointed 1984
Anchorage

Karen Hunt
Appointed 1984
Anchorage

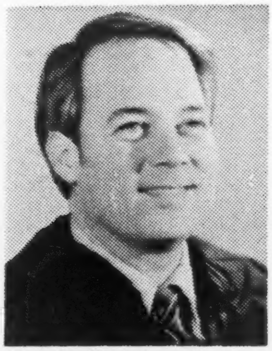
Karl Johnstone
Appointed 1979
Anchorage

Joan M. Katz
Appointed 1984
Anchorage

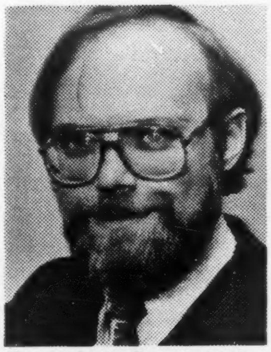
Peter A. Michalski
Appointed 1985
Anchorage



J. Justin Ripley
Appointed 1975
Anchorage

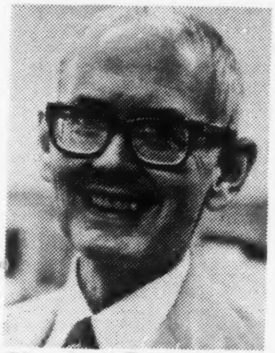


Mark Rowland
Appointed 1977
Anchorage



Douglas Serdahely
Appointed 1980
Anchorage

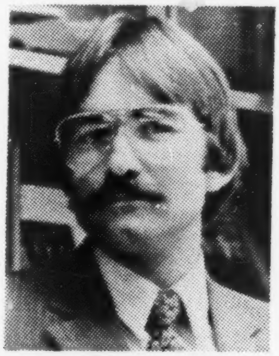
Milton Souter
Appointed 1978
Anchorage



Charles Cranston
Appointed 1981
Kenai

Roy Madsen
Appointed 1975
Kodiak

Beverly Cutler
Appointed 1982
Palmer

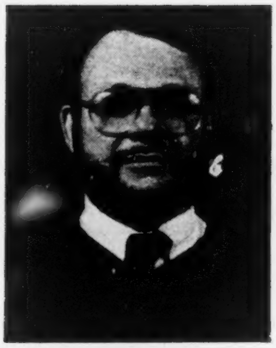


John Bosshard, III
Appointed 1984
Valdez

Superior Court Judges of the Fourth Judicial District

Presiding Judge
Mary E. Greene
Appointed 1985
Fairbanks

Jay Hodges
Appointed 1975
Fairbanks



Richard D. Savell
Appointed 1987
Fairbanks

Niesje Steinkruger
Appointed 1988
Fairbanks

Gail Roy Fraties
Appointed 1986
Bethel

The District Court

The Alaska Constitution provides that the legislature shall establish such lower courts as may be necessary. In 1959, the legislature created a district court for each judicial district and granted to the supreme court the power to increase or decrease the number of district court judges within each judicial district.

As of June 30, 1989, there were 16 district court judges serving the State of Alaska. One district court judgeship was vacant due to the retirement of Judge James Hornaday on June 19, 1989.

On August 26, 1988, Governor Steve Cowper filled two judgeships that had been vacant at the end of FY 88, appointing Michael Wolverton to the Anchorage position and Larry Zervos to the Fairbanks position. On June 26, 1989, Governor Cowper appointed Peter Froehlich to the district court in Juneau to replace Linn Asper who will become the magistrate in Haines effective August 1, 1989.

DISTRICT COURT JURISDICTION

A district court judge may:

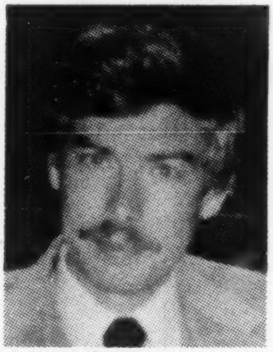
- hear STATE MISDEMEANORS and violations of CITY AND BOROUGH ORDINANCES
- issue SUMMONSES, ARREST WARRANTS and SEARCH WARRANTS
- hear first appearances and PRELIMINARY HEARINGS in felony cases
- issue ABSENTEE BALLOTS and record VITAL STATISTICS (in some areas of the state)
- serve as CORONER, hold inquests and act as temporary caretaker of property of deceased persons
- hear CIVIL CASES valued up to $35,000.
- hear SMALL CLAIMS cases ($5,000 maximum)
- handle cases involving CHILDREN on an emergency basis
- hear DOMESTIC VIOLENCE cases

In the smaller, generally rural areas of the state, where the services of a full-time district court judge are not required, magistrates preside over certain district court matters. Magistrates also serve in most metropolitan areas to handle routine matters and ease the workload of the district court. As of June 30, 1989, there were 40 court locations in Alaska in which a magistrate was the highest ranking judicial officer.

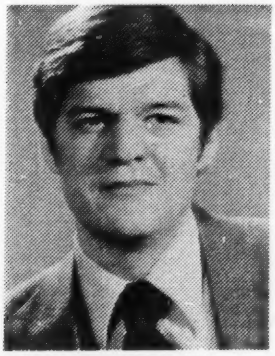
A magistrate is not required to be a lawyer. The magistrate is a judicial officer of the district court whose authority is more limited than the authority of a district court judge.

District Court Judges of the First Judicial District

George Gucker
Appointed 1983
Ketchikan


Linn Asper
Appointed 1984
Juneau

District Court Judges of the Third Judicial District


Glen Anderson
Appointed 1978
Anchorage

Elaine Andrews
Appointed 1981
Anchorage

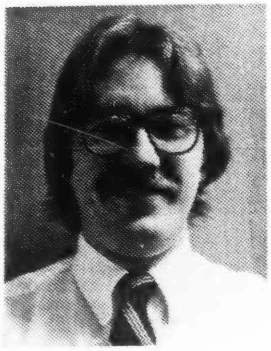
Martha Beckwith
Appointed 1984
Anchorage

Natalie Finn
Appointed 1983
Anchorage

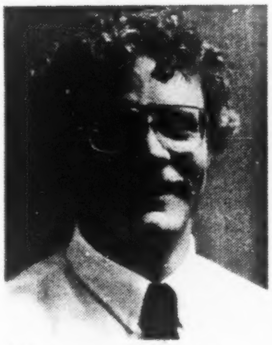
William Fuld
Appointed 1983
Anchorage

John Mason
Appointed 1970
Anchorage

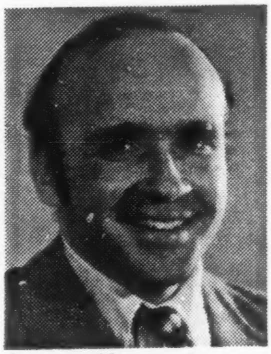
Ralph Stemp
Appointed 1984
Anchorage



David Stewart
Appointed 1984
Anchorage



Michael Wolverton
Appointed 1988
Anchorage



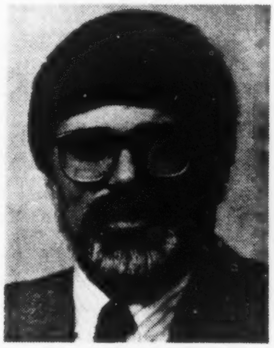
James Hornaday
Appointed 1976
Homer

Peter Ashman
Appointed 1987
Palmer

District Court Judges of the Fourth Judicial District

H. E. Crutchfield
Appointed 1980
Fairbanks

Jane Kauvar
Appointed 1981
Fairbanks



Larry Zervos
Appointed 1988
Fairbanks

Christopher
Zimmerman
Appointed 1985
Fairbanks

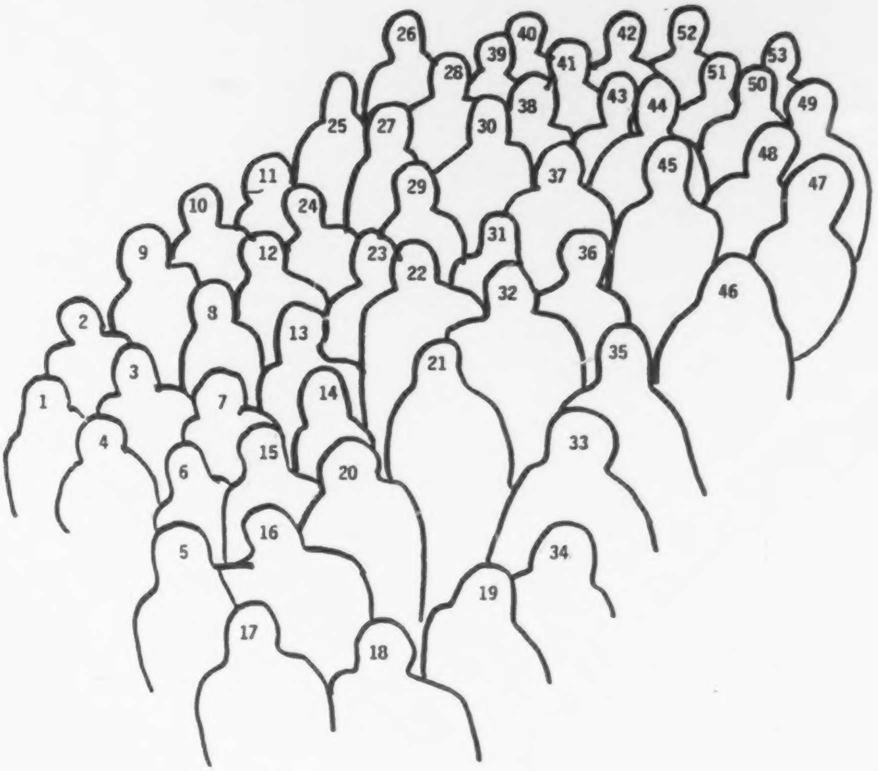
MAGISTRATE JURISDICTION

In civil cases, a magistrate may:

- hear SMALL CLAIMS cases ($5,000 maximum)
- hear FORMAL CIVIL cases ($5,000 maximum)
- issue SUMMONSES, writs of HABEAS CORPUS (challenges to the legality of a person's confinement)
- issue MARRIAGE LICENSES and PERFORM MARRIAGES
- perform CORONER duties, including inquests and presumptive death hearings
- perform NOTARY PUBLIC functions, record VITAL STATISTICS (births, deaths and marriages) and issue ABSENTEE BALLOTS
- handle cases involving CHILDREN on an emergency basis
- hear DOMESTIC VIOLENCE cases
- act as a hearing officer to review an ADMINISTRATIVE REVOCATION of a driver's license

In criminal matters, a magistrate may:

- enter a judgment of conviction if a defendant pleads guilty or no contest to any STATE MISDEMEANOR
- hold TRIALS and enter judgments in STATE MISDEMEANORS if the defendant agrees in writing to be tried by a magistrate
- hear trials of MUNICIPAL ORDINANCE violations, STATE TRAFFIC INFRACTIONS and violations under TITLE 11 of the Alaska Statutes
- preside over PRELIMINARY HEARINGS in felony cases
- issue ARREST WARRANTS, SUMMONSES and SEARCH WARRANTS
- conduct EXTRADITION (fugitive from justice) proceedings



1. Alice Lathrop, Tok
2. Geoffrey Comfort, Dillingham
3. Ken Komakhuk, Sr., Mt. Village
4. John Smith, Quinhagak
5. Jean Worley, Skagway
6. Tracy Blais, Delta Junction
7. Steve Lisbourne, Pt. Hope
8. John Howard, Angoon
9. Elizabeth Dennis, Craig
10. Craig McMahon, Bethel
11. Marilyn Hanson, Sitka
12. Rick Siangco, Juneau
13. Kathleen Stewart, Petersburg
14. Shannon Turner, Kenai
15. Karen Hess, Haines
16. Terry Gallagher, Yakutat
17. Nathana Kayutak-Suel, Hooper Bay
18. Lowell Anagick, Unalakleet
19. George Rukovishnikoff, St. Paul Is.
20. James Jackson, Galena
21. Thomas Knudsen, Ft. Yukon
22. Paul Verhagen, Nenana
23. Kathleen Murphy, Unalaska
24. Jim Parker, Magistrate Services
25. Judge Duane Craske, Sitka
26. Skip Slater, Fairbanks
27. Susan Thomsen, Ketchikan
28. Judge Ed Crutchfield, Fairbanks
29. Gail Corbin, Pelican
30. Judge Paul Jones, Kotzebue
31. Chris Ellis, Sand Point
32. James Farr, Kotzebue
33. Maxine Savland, Hoonah
34. Dorothy Kameroff, Emmonak
35. Susan Weltz, Cordova
36. Charlene Doris, Anchorage
37. Bill Cheney, Kake
38. Anna Moran, Kodiak
39. Sheldon Sprecker, Glennallen
40. Judge Peter Ashman, Palmer
41. Joe O'Connell, Palmer
42. George Peck, Seward
43. Linda Hartshorn, Wrangell
44. Monte Engel, Barrow
45. Arlys Borjesson, Fairbanks
46. Janet Henry, Ambler
47. Tracee Schnell, Valdez
48. Abner Gologergen, Savoonga
49. Phillip Landis, Selawik
50. Brad Gater, Nome
51. Charlie Shawback, Naknek
52. Judge Glen Anderson, Anchorage
53. Dan Branch, Aniak

STATEWIDE MAGISTRATE TRAINING CONFERENCE
OCTOBER 10-13, 1988

Statewide Court Administration

Statewide court administration is the responsibility of the chief justice of the supreme court. By court rule, this responsibility is delegated to the administrative director of the courts subject to general guidelines set forth by the supreme court.

The Judicial Appointment Process

The governor of the State of Alaska appoints supreme court justices and judges of the court of appeals, superior court and district court from lists of qualified candidates submitted to the governor by the Alaska Judicial Council. The governor is given 45 days from receipt of nominations to make these appointments.

To be eligible for appointment to the supreme court, a person must be a citizen of the United States and a resident of Alaska for five years prior to appointment. A justice must be licensed to practice law in Alaska at the time of appointment and must have engaged in the active practice of law for eight years.

A court of appeals judge must be a citizen of the United States, a resident of the State of Alaska for five years immediately preceding appointment, have been engaged for not less than eight years immediately preceding appointment in the active practice of law, and at the time of appointment be licensed to practice law in the State of Alaska.

The qualifications of a judge of the superior court are the same as for a supreme court justice, except that only five years of active practice are necessary.

A district court judge must be 21 years of age, a citizen of the United States, a resident of the state for at least five years, and (1) be licensed to practice law in Alaska and have engaged in active practice of law for not less than three years immediately preceding appointment, or (2) have served for at least seven years as a magistrate in the state and have graduated from an accredited law school.

Magistrates are not appointed by the governor nor are their qualifications reviewed by the Alaska Judicial Council. Their appointments are made for an indefinite period by the presiding judge of the judicial district in which they will serve. Each magistrate serves at the pleasure of the presiding judge.

A magistrate does not have to be a lawyer. A magistrate must be 21 years of age, a United States citizen, and a citizen of Alaska for six months prior to appointment.

Judicial Retention Elections

Each supreme court justice and each court of appeals judge is subject to approval or rejection by a majority of voters statewide on a nonpartisan ballot at the first general election held more than three years after appointment. Thereafter, each justice must participate in a retention election every ten years; each court of appeals judge must participate every eight years.

Each superior court judge is subject to approval or rejection by the voters of the judicial district at the first general election held more than three years after the judge's appointment. Thereafter, the judge is subject to approval or rejection every sixth year. Each district court judge must also run in a retention election in his or her judicial district, at the first general election held more than one year after appointment and in a like manner every fourth year thereafter.

In November 1988, the following judges and justices participated in retention elections:

SUPREME COURT

Justice Edmond W. Burke
Justice Jay A. Rabinowitz

SUPERIOR COURT

First District

Judge Thomas M. Jahnke

Third District

Judge John Bosshard III
Judge Rene J. Gonzalez
Judge Karen L. Hunt
Judge Karl S. Johnstone
Judge Joan Katz
Judge Peter A. Michalski
Judge Milton M. Souter

Fourth District

Judge Mary E. "Meg" Greene

DISTRICT COURT

First District

Judge George L. Gucker

Third District

Judge Glen C. Anderson
Judge Natalie K. Finn
Judge William H. Fuld
Judge John D. Mason
Judge Peter Ashman

All these members of the judiciary were retained by the voters.

State laws which require judges to participate in retention elections do not apply to magistrates.

Judicial Education

Judicial training in Alaska takes several different forms. There is a statewide judicial conference each year for judges which includes training in specific areas of court procedures or operations. Judges are eligible for training at the National Judicial College in Reno, Nevada. All magistrates attend at least one magistrate conference during a calendar year. During odd-numbered years, regional magistrate conferences are held for the four judicial districts and the Bethel area magistrates. During even numbered years, a statewide magistrate conference is held in Anchorage. Training judges, deputy training judges, and staff of the administrative office regularly visit with magistrates in their own court location for on-site training. The administrative office prepares written educational materials that are distributed to magistrates.

In March 1989 a conference dedicated to child support enforcement issues was held for selected superior and district court judges from around the State. In June the 1989 Alaska Judicial Conference was held in Anchorage. Subjects covered included domestic relations issues, uses of mediation and settlement conferences. One day of the conference was devoted to a judicial writing skills workshop. Six superior court judges and six district court judges attended training sessions outside the state.

Four in-state magistrate training conferences were held in fiscal year 1989: a statewide conference held in Anchorage from October 10 to October 13, 1988; a third district regional conference held in Anchorage from March 7 to March 9, 1989; a regional conference for Bethel area magistrates held from April 4 to April 7, 1989; and a fourth district regional conference held in Fairbanks from April 11 to April 14, 1989. Seven magistrates received on-site training from administrative staff. Seven magistrates attended training sessions outside the state.

Alaska Judicial Council

The Alaska Judicial Council, which operates independently of the court system, was created by the state constitution to perform two primary functions: (1) to solicit, screen and nominate applicants for gubernatorial appointments to vacant judgeship positions and (2) to conduct studies for the improvement in the administration of justice and make recommendations to the legislature and the supreme court. The council is comprised of the chief justice, who serves as chair and ex officio member; three attorney members appointed by the Board of Governors of the Bar Association; and three non-attorney members appointed by the governor and subject to confirmation by a majority of the members of the legislature in joint session. These six members serve for six-year terms.

The judicial council, which must report to the legislature and the supreme court at least once every two years, is assisted by a full-time executive director and support staff. For more information regarding the functions of the Alaska Judicial Council, call (907) 279-2526.

Commission on Judicial Conduct

The Commission on Judicial Conduct, created by the state constitution, operates independently of the court system.

The commission consists of nine members: three state court judges or justices; three lawyers with at least ten years experience in the practice of law in Alaska; and three persons who are not lawyers or judges. The commission investigates complaints against state judges and justices. The commission has the power to reprimand a justice or judge either publicly or privately. The commission may also refer matters to the supreme court with a recommendation that a judge be suspended, removed or retired from office or publicly or privately censured by the supreme court.

In calendar year 1988, the commission received 50 complaints. No formal charges were filed by the commission against judges during 1988. Formal proceedings are continuing in one matter from 1987. At the end of 1988, the commission had 64 pending complaints and one pending recommendation for discipline before the Alaska Supreme Court.

For more information regarding the Commission on Judicial Conduct, call (907) 272-1033.

Budget and Fiscal Affairs

The Alaska Legislature annually appropriates from the state general fund all funds for the operation of the Alaska Court System. A statewide budget for all trial courts, the appellate courts and court administration is prepared centrally by the administrative office.

The budget process for the court system begins with the submission of budget requests by the trial and appellate courts to the administrative director. The requests are reviewed with each district and the appellate courts and are modified to fit into the overall court budget plan. The court's budget request is reviewed and approved by the supreme court.

Following legislative review and appropriation, funds are then allocated to the various judicial districts, the appellate courts and the administrative office. The appropriation covers all costs of the judicial branch in the state including judges' salaries, facilities rent, clerks' offices and administrative support.

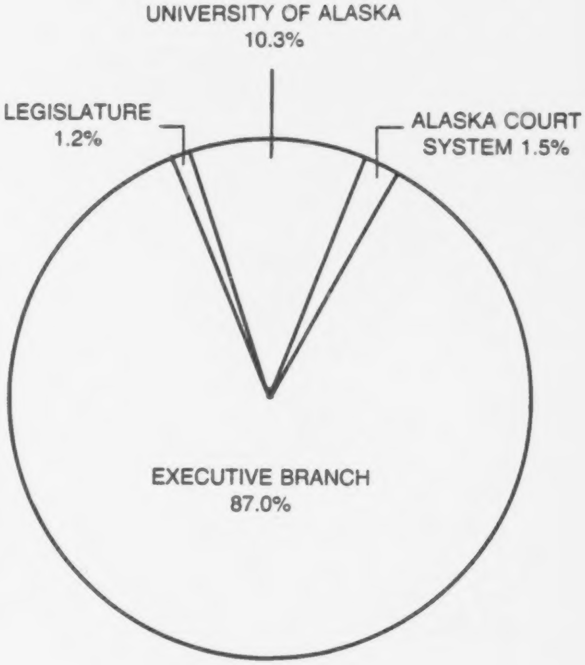
The court's FY 89 operating budget increased approximately 0.1% over FY 88. In previous fiscal years, the court experienced an average growth rate of approximately 2.5%.

The court system operating budget accounts for approximately 1.5% of the total state operating budget. The actual expenditures incurred by the court system during fiscal year 1987 were $35,851,900; fiscal year 1988, $37,306,100; and fiscal year 1989, $38,561,700.

Personnel costs, at the 1989 level of $30,203,000, represent approximately 78% of the total operating budget. Expenses for rent, maintenance and insurance on court facilities in 59 locations across the state amounted to $2,492,900. Jury fees amounted to $1,004,300. Due to the distances between courts, approximately $735,800 was spent for travel including judicial, administrative, conference and juror transportation and living expenses. Other operating expenses of the court, including commodities, phones, postage and equipment rental,

STATE OF ALASKA
FISCAL YEAR 1989

PERCENTAGE OF OPERATING BUDGET



Total Operating Budget = 2,696.2 million

STATEWIDE BUDGET FOR ALASKA COURT SYSTEM - FISCAL YEAR 1989

Operating Budget Unit	FY 89 Expenditures	Full-Time Positions		
		Judges/ Justices	Magistrates	Support Personnel
Appellate Courts	$ 3,205,000	8		44
Trial Courts:				
1st District	4,332,000	7	11	48
2nd District	3,003,500	3	16	17
3rd District	16,049,700	28	15	235
4th District	6,782,400	9	15	85
Administration	5,189,100			67
Total	$38,561,700	55	57	496

make up approximately $4,125,700 of the annual expenditures of the court.

Revenues generated by the courts are deposited in the state general fund, except those originating from municipal ordinance violations, which are disbursed to the respective municipalities.

The court system collected over $6,442,000 in revenues during fiscal year 1989. The revenues generated from fines and forfeitures amounted to $4,379,500; civil case filing fees ($70 superior court, $35 district court, $15 small claims) $1,038,800; clerical fees (notary, transcript, copies) and other miscellaneous receipts, $553,300; and cost recoveries and interest on investment, $470,500.

APPELLATE COURTS

REPORT ON THE ACTIVITY OF THE APPELLATE COURTS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1989

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page

Supreme Court 31

Explanation of Statistical Categories 31

Filings 31

Dispositions 33

Pending Caseload 35

Time Required for Disposition of Cases 36

Petitions for Hearing 37

Petitions for Review 37

Court of Appeals 38

Explanation of Statistical Categories 38

Filings 38

Dispositions 41

Pending Caseload 44

Time Required for Disposition of Cases 45

Footnotes 46

Tables:

Table I: Supreme Court - Recapitulation 47

Table II: Supreme Court - Dispositions 48

Table III: Supreme Court - Historical 49

Table IV: Supreme Court - Reasons for Cases Pending June 30, 1989 50

Table V: Supreme Court - Length of Time to Disposition 51

Table VI: Alaska Supreme Court and Court of Appeals - Backlog Months 52

Table VII: Court of Appeals - Recapitulation 53

Table VIII: Court of Appeals - Dispositions 54

Table IX: Court of Appeals - Historical 55

Table X: Court of Appeals - Reasons for Cases Pending June 30, 1989 56

Table XI: Court of Appeals - Length of Time to Disposition 57

Report on The Activity of The Appellate Courts

The Supreme Court

EXPLANATION OF STATISTICAL CATEGORIES

The supreme court's caseload is divided into four statistical categories:

Civil Appeals - A party may appeal as of right a final judgment in a civil case to the supreme court.

Criminal Appeals - An aggrieved party who is not satisfied with a decision in the court of appeals does not have an automatic right to have the supreme court consider the matter. Rather, the party must file a petition for hearing, seeking to have the supreme court exercise its discretion and agree to hear the case. A petition for hearing may be filed in three types of cases: (a) review of a decision by the court of appeals on a final appeal of the merits of a conviction or of the sentence imposed on a criminal defendant; (b) review of a ruling by the court of appeals on a petition for review of an interlocutory order of the trial court; and (c) review of a ruling by the court of appeals in a criminal appeal of a district court judgment to the superior court and then by petition for hearing to the court of appeals. A petition for hearing to the supreme court that arises in any of these contexts and raises either criminal merit or sentence issues will be statistically included in the heading "criminal appeals."

Petitions for Review - A party may petition the supreme court to review an interlocutory decision of the trial court while the case is still proceeding in the lower court. As with a petition for hearing, there is no automatic right of appeal and the supreme court must exercise its discretionary power and agree to hear the matter. This type of application is limited to civil cases.[1]

Original Applications - There are a number of types of proceedings that do not involve appellate review of a specific ruling by a lower court. Instead, the application for relief is initially filed with the supreme court. These proceedings include bar admission and attorney discipline matters, and cases referred to the supreme court under Appellate Rule 407 in which a federal court has certified that questions of state law are present for which there is no controlling precedent in the decisions of the state supreme court.

FILINGS
(Tables I & III)

A total of 593 new cases were filed, reinstated or transferred to the supreme court during FY 89.[2] This represents a 2% decrease from FY 88, and a 1% increase from FY 87.[3]

The 325 new civil appeals filed in FY 89 was a 4% decrease from the 338 civil filings FY 88 and a 9% decrease from the 356 civil filings in FY 87. While the FY 89 filings were lower than the FY 87 and FY 88 totals, the figure for FY 89 is the third highest total since 1976.

[1,2&3] See page 46 for all footnote references.

The total number of discretionary petitions filed with the supreme court increased by 3% from 244 new petitions filed in FY 88 to 251 in FY 89. The FY 89 figure is a 15% increase from the 219 new petitions filed in FY 87.

There were 95 criminal discretionary petitions for hearing filed in FY 89, a 3% decrease from FY 88 (98 filings) and an 11% decrease from FY 87 (107 filings). The number of civil discretionary petitions filed increased by 7% from 146 petitions for review filed in FY 88 to 156 filed in FY 89. This FY 89 total matches the previous highest total for petitions for review filed in any single fiscal year since 1976.

Seventeen original applications were filed with the supreme court in FY 89. This represents a 32% decrease from FY 88 (25 filings) and a 42% increase from FY 87 (12 filings). The decline appears to be directly attributable to the fact that the Alaska Bar Association referred fewer attorney discipline and bar application appeals to the supreme court in FY 89.

Chart I compares the total filings in FY 89 with the filings from previous years in terms of overall caseload composition. In effect, whether the overall numbers increased or decreased, how does the "mix" of new cases compare with the total filings from prior years? The chart lists the filings for each fiscal year in the four categories collected as a percentage of the total filings for that year.

Supreme Court - Chart I

Caseload Composition - Filings

Statistical Category

Fiscal Year	Civil	Petitions for Hearing	Petitions for Review	Original Applications
FY 89	55%	16%	26%	3%
FY 88	56	16	24	4
FY 87	61	18	19	2
FY 86	47	27	22	4
FY 85	59	19	18	4
FY 84	55	17	24	4
FY 83	53	21	22	4
FY 82	63	8	26	3

Caseload composition has changed little over the last eight years. FY 82 has been used as the initial year because that was the first full year of statistics for the supreme court after the creation of the court of appeals and the transfer of a large block of cases from the supreme court to that new court. The chart reflects that for the last six fiscal years, with the sole exception of FY 86, approximately 55% to 60% of the court's new filings have been civil appeals and approximately 40% of its filings have been discretionary petitions.

DISPOSITIONS

(Tables II and III)

The supreme court disposed of 541 cases in FY 89. This is a 17% decrease from FY 88 (649 dispositions), and a 4% increase over the FY 87 total (522 dispositions). It should be noted that the FY 88 total was the highest number of total dispositions for any year since comparable statistics began to be collected in 1976.

The court disposed of 280 civil appeals in FY 89. This represents a 25% decrease from FY 88 (371) and a 1% increase from FY 87 (278). Again, the FY 88 total was the highest since 1976.

The total number of discretionary petitions decided in FY 89 (243 petitions) was a 5% decrease from the 255 petitions decided in FY 88 and a 5% increase from the 231 petitions decided in FY 87. The number of petitions for hearings decided decreased by 15% from 113 decided in FY 88 to 96 decided in FY 89. The number of petitions for review decided in FY 89 increased by 4% from 142 in FY 88 to 147 in FY 89. The FY 89 figure is a 32% increase from the 111 petitions for review decided in FY 87.

The FY 89 disposition figures indicate that the court lost ground in reducing its overall backlog of cases during the last fiscal year. It decided 45 fewer civil appeals and 9 fewer petitions for review than were filed in FY 89. The court stayed even with the number of petitions for hearings filed and decided during the last fiscal year. Overall, the number of cases pending at the end of the year increased from 413 at the end of FY 88 to 468 at the end of FY 89.

As with filings, it is interesting to view the court's annual disposition statistics in terms of caseload composition. Chart II sets out these figures for the past eight fiscal years in terms of disposition for each category as a percentage of overall dispositions for that year. The FY 82 figures reflect the fact that the court of appeals began operations in September of 1980 and by FY 82 it had not issued that many decisions that could be the basis for petitions for hearing to the supreme court. Since FY 83, the caseload composition for dispositions has remained quite consistent.

SUPREME COURT
Chart II

Caseload Composition - Dispositions

Statistical Category

Fiscal Year	Civil	Petitions for Hearing	Petitions for Review	Original Applications
FY 89	52%	18%	27%	3%
FY 88	57	17	22	4
FY 87	53	23	21	3
FY 86	51	25	20	4
FY 85	56	19	22	3
FY 84	57	18	21	4
FY 83	57	18	22	3
FY 82	65	6	24	5

The disposition totals for FY 89 can also be considered in terms of the number of cases decided on the merits versus those disposed of not on the merits. In FY 89, the court decided 204 cases on the merits out of 541 total dispositions, or 38% of the total. This compares with 46% decided on the merits in FY 88 (301 of 649 total dispositions), and 44% in FY 87 (220 of 522 total dispositions). This decrease in the percentage of overall dispositions decided on the merits reflects the decrease in the number of dispositions on the merits in civil appeals and the increase in the number of petitions for review decided by the court in the last fiscal year.

The court issued 89 opinions in FY 89, a 45% decrease from FY 88 (161), and a 23% decrease from FY 87 (115). The court also issued 50 unpublished Memorandum Opinion and Judgments (MO&Js), a 29% decrease from FY 88 (71), and a 14% increase from FY 87 (44).

The publication percentage (published opinions as a percentage of total written rulings on the merits) was 64% in FY 89. This figure has declined over the last several years as the court has made increased use of MO&Js as a means of deciding cases without the time and effort necessary to prepare a formal opinion for publication in each case. The publication percentage has declined from 93% in FY81 to 87% in FY 82, 89% in FY 83, 87% in FY 84, 61% in FY 85, 66% in FY 86, 72% in FY 87, 69% in FY 88, and 64% in FY 89.

PENDING CASELOAD
(Tables III, IV & VI)

On June 30, 1989, 468 cases were pending, a 13% increase from FY 88 (413), and a 2% increase from FY 87 (455). The number of cases pending at the end of FY 89 was the highest total since 1979, the year before the court of appeals was created and began operations.

The number of pending civil appeals increased by 12% from 347 in FY 88 to 388 in FY 89. The number of petitions for hearing pending increased by 21% from 19 in FY 88 to 23 in FY 89. The number of pending petitions for review increased by 32% from 38 in FY 88 to 50 in FY 89.

Reviewing the pending caseload based upon the stage in the appellate process that the case has reached reveals that 53% of the pending cases (248) were at a stage of the appellate proceedings prior to consideration of the case on the merits by the court (awaiting preparation of the record, filing of briefs, or submission of the case to the court on the briefs or oral argument). Another 43% of the cases (199) were under advisement (submitted to the court, but awaiting circulation of a draft opinion or MO&J, the filing of the opinion or MO&J, or a decision on whether to grant a petition).

Chart III contains a breakdown of the caseload pending at the end of the fiscal year based upon the stage in the appellate process that the cases had reached. At the end of FY 88, there was an unusually large block of cases in which briefing had not been completed. A substantial number of these cases became ready for consideration and disposition during FY 89. This increase in the number of cases ready for consideration on the merits and the decrease in the overall disposition rate resulted in the 13% increase in the number of cases under advisement.

Supreme Court - Chart III

Caseload Pending at End of Fiscal Year
Based Upon Stage of Appeal Reached

Fiscal Year	Awaiting Record	Awaiting Briefing	Awaiting Argument or Submission on the Briefs	Awaiting Decision on Merits of Case or Granting of Petition
FY 89	21%	27%	5	39%
FY 88	20	41	5	26
FY 87	14	36	8	35
FY 86	28	24	7	31
FY 85	22	26	8	38
FY 84	13	37	12	31
FY 83	16	22	13	42
FY 82	9	27	12	46

While the composition of the caseload pending at the end of the fiscal year has shifted over the last several years when viewed in terms of the stage of the appellate process that the cases have reached, Chart IV shows that it has remained constant when considered in terms of case type.

Supreme Court - Chart IV

Caseload Composition
Pending at End of Fiscal Year

		Statistical Category		
Fiscal Year	Civil	Petitions for Hearing	Petitions for Review	Original Applications
FY 89	83%	5%	11%	1%
FY 88	84	5	9	2
FY 87	83	7	8	2
FY 86	78	12	8	2
FY 85	82	9	5	4
FY 84	81	7	11	1
FY 83	82	10	7	2
FY 82	86	6	7	1

TIME REQUIRED FOR DISPOSITION OF CASES
(Table V)

The ideal time frame for completion of a civil appeal under the time limits specified in the Appellate Rules and the internal operating procedures of the court is 10.8 months.[4] The average time for disposition of a civil appeal had decreased from 16.8 months in FY 87 to 16.5 months in FY 88. It increased to 17.1 months in FY 89.

The average number of days between the filing of a notice of appeal and the closing of a civil appeal increased by 3% from 496 days in FY 88 to 512 in FY 89. The median number of days for completion of a civil appeal in FY 89 (470 days) did not change statistically from the FY 88 figure (469 days). The median number is 42 days less than the average number of days needed to decide a civil appeal in FY 89, an indication that the figure for the average number of days was skewed upward by the closing of one or more very old cases in FY 89.

The average period of time from the filing of the notice of appeal to oral argument or submission of the case for consideration on the briefs increased from 292 days in FY 88 to 307 days in FY 89, reflecting the fact that it took, on the average, ten days longer to get briefing completed in civil appeals in FY 89.

---

[4] See page 46 for all footnote references.

The average period of time from oral argument or submission of the case on the briefs to the publication of an opinion or MO&J increased from 158 days in FY 87 to 182 days in FY 88 to 185 days in FY 89. This increase in the total length of time that an appeal was under advisement with the court was due largely to the increase in the average amount of time it took the court to circulate a draft opinion after argument or submission on the briefs (72 days in FY 87 to 94 days in FY 88 to 96 days in FY 89). There was little change in the average amount of time between circulation of the draft and the final publication of a decision on the merits: 86 days in FY 87, 88 days in FY 88, and 89 days in FY 89.

PETITIONS FOR HEARING

The supreme court has traditionally exercised its discretionary power to hear appeals from the decisions of the court of appeals sparingly.

Chart V sets out figures for the fiscal years for which comparable statistics are available.

Supreme Court - Chart V

Petitions for Hearing

	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89
Petitions Filed	121	92	102	173	107	98	95
Petitions Denied	82	95	78	131	85	94	89
Petitions Granted	12	15	12	32	13	6	11
Percentage Granted	13%	14%	13%	20%	13%	6%	11%

PETITIONS FOR REVIEW

The supreme court annually considers a large number of petitions to review interlocutory decisions of the trial court or the court of appeals. Chart VI provides information on the number of petitions for review that the court grants. The "petitions granted" category includes all petitions in which the court either (a) granted the petition and ordered further briefing and ultimately issued an opinion or MO&J on the merits, or (b) granted the petition and summarily ruled upon the merits of the petition without further briefing. The number of petitions for review granted differs in the latter sense from the number of petitions for hearing granted because the court rarely grants petitions for hearing and summarily decides the merits of the matter without further briefing.

Supreme Court - Chart VI

Petitions for Review

	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89
Petitions Filed	140	111	145	156
Petitions Denied	95	72	87	95
Petitions Granted	21	23	23	34
Percentage Granted	18%	24%	21%	26%

The Court of Appeals

EXPLANATION OF STATISTICAL CATEGORIES

The court of appeals caseload has traditionally been divided into the following statistical categories:

Merit Appeals - Cases in which a party raises issues on the merits of a conviction in a direct appeal from the superior court or the district court. If the party raises issues on both the merits of the conviction and the sentence imposed, the case is included in this category.

Sentence Appeals - Cases in which a party appeals the sentence imposed.

Petitions - Cases in which a party requests that the court of appeals exercise its discretion in reviewing a ruling in a pending superior or district court matter (petition for review) or requests that the court of appeals review a decision of the superior court sitting on appeal from a final judgment in the district court (petition for hearing).

Original Applications - Cases in which relief cannot be obtained from the court of appeals through one of the above types of appeals.

FILINGS
(Tables VIII & IX)

A total of 466 new cases were filed, reinstated, or transferred to the court of appeals in FY 89.[5] This represents a 6% decrease from FY 88 (497), and an 11% decrease from FY 87 (523). The 253 new merit appeals filed in FY 89 is a 12% decrease from FY 88 (287) and a 24% decrease from FY 87 (332). The 151 sentence appeals filed in FY 89 is a 3% increase from FY 88 (146) and a 10% increase from FY 87 (137). The same number of discretionary petitions (62) were filed in FY 89 as in FY 88, a 15% increase from the 54 petitions filed in FY 87.

Reviewing the new filings in terms of total felony versus total misdemeanor figures reveals that 71% of the appeals filed in FY 89 (330 of 466) involved felonies (both merit and sentence appeals). The 74 new misdemeanor appeals (both merit and sentence) amount to 16% of the total filings in FY 89. Chart I breaks down the filings over the last several years between felony and misdemeanor appeals. It reveals that the number of felony filings has increased and the number of misdemeanor filings has decreased as a percentage of the total filings over the last several years.

---

[5] See page 46 for all footnote references.

Court of Appeals - Chart I
Caseload Composition - Filings
Felony versus Misdemeanor

Fiscal Year	Felony (Merit & Sentence)	Misdemeanor (Merit & Sentence)
FY 89	71%	16%
FY 88	68	19
FY 87	68	21
FY 86	62	24
FY 85	67	21
FY 84	63	24

While felony filings have become an increasingly larger portion of the total filings in recent years, Chart II indicates that the ratio of felony merit appeals to felony sentence appeals filed each fiscal year has remained constant.

Court of Appeals - Chart II

Caseload Composition - Felony Filings

Fiscal Year	Felony Merit % Total Felony Filings (No. Filed)	Felony Sentence % Total Felony Filings (No. Filed)
FY 89	60% (197)	40% (133)
FY 88	60 (202)	40 (135)
FY 87	67 (239)	33 (120)
FY 86	62 (224)	38 (140)
FY 85	59 (201)	41 (137)
FY 84	62 (207)	38 (128)

Chart III reveals that the ratio between misdemeanor merit and misdemeanor sentence appeals has shown more fluctuation over the last six fiscal years.

Court of Appeals - Chart III

Caseload Composition - Misdemeanor Filings

Fiscal Year	Merit % of Total (No. Filed)	Sentence % of Total (No. Filed)
FY 89	76% (56)	24% (18)
FY 88	89 (85)	11 (11)
FY 87	83 (84)	17 (17)
FY 86	87 (120)	13 (18)
FY 85	80 (85)	20 (21)
FY 84	83 (106)	17 (21)

The breakdown of felony and misdemeanor petitions and petitions for hearing filed has also fluctuated over the last six years. Chart IV lists filings for each type of petition and shows each figure as a percentage of the total number of petitions filed in each of the last six fiscal years.

Court of Appeals - Chart IV

Caseload Composition - Petition Filings

Fiscal Year	Total Petitions Filed	Felony Petitions	Misdemeanor Petitions	Petitions for Hearing
		Number Filed (% Total)		
FY 89	62	43 (69%)	11 (18%)	8 (13%)
FY 88	62	48 (77)	8 (13)	6 (10)
FY 87	54	39 (72)	13 (24)	2 (4)
FY 86	82	42 (51)	30 (37)	10 (12)
FY 85	60	52 (87)	8 (13)	- (0)
FY 84	66	42 (64)	16 (24)	8 (12)

It is also useful to the review the court's caseload composition for all new filings to see whether it has changed in the past few years. Chart V sets out the filings in the four statistical categories as a percentage of the total filings in the individual fiscal years.

Court of Appeals - Chart V

Caseload Composition - Filings

Fiscal Year	Statistical Category Merit	Sentence	Petitions	Original Applications
FY 89	54%	33%	13%	0%
FY 88	58	29	13	0
FY 87	64	26	10	0
FY 86	59	27	14	0
FY 85	57	31	12	0
FY 84	59	28	12	1
FY 83	59	28	13	0

DISPOSITIONS

(Tables VII, VIII & IX)

The court of appeals disposed of 487 cases during FY 89, a 4% increase from the 469 dispositions in FY 88. The FY 89 total was almost exactly the same as the figure of 483 dispositions in FY 87. The number of merit appeals decided increased by 9% from 256 dispositions in FY 88 to 280 in FY 89. The number of sentence appeal dispositions increased by 4% from 145 in FY 88 to 151 in FY 89. Finally, the number of petitions decided decreased by 15% from 66 in FY 88 to 56 in FY 89. Chart VI sets out the ratio of felony to misdemeanor dispositions (both merit and sentence) for the last several years. In FY 89, 69% of the total dispositions involved felony matters (336 out of 487 total dispositions), and 20% involved misdemeanor cases (95 out of 487). There has been a steady growth in the number of felony dispositions as a percentage of total dispositions.

Court of Appeals - Chart VI

Caseload Composition - Dispositions

Felony versus Misdemeanor

Fiscal Year	Felony (Merit & Sentence)	Misdemeanor (Merit & Sentence)
FY 89	69%	20%
FY 88	66	20
FY 87	64	25
FY 86	64	21
FY 85	63	25
FY 84	63	21
FY 83	58	28

When the number of felony dispositions is divided between merit and sentence appeals, it reveals that 60% of the felony dispositions in FY 89 (220 of 336) involved merit appeals and 40% involved sentence appeals (134 of 308). As noted in Chart VII, this ratio has remained stable over the past several years.

Court of Appeals - Chart VII

Felony Dispositions

Fiscal Year	Merit Appeals	Sentence Appeals
FY 89	60%	40%
FY 88	59	41
FY 87	60	40
FY 86	58	42
FY 85	64	36
FY 84	56	44
FY 83	54	46

In misdemeanor cases, Chart VIII reflects that from FY 84 to FY 87 misdemeanor merit appeals constituted an increasingly larger percentage of the misdemeanor dispositions. This trend did not continue through FY 88 and FY 89. In FY 89, 82% of the misdemeanor dispositions involved merit appeals (78 of 95) and 18% involved sentence appeals (17 of 95).

Court of Appeals - Chart VIII

Misdemeanor Dispositions

Fiscal Year	Merit Appeals	Sentence Appeals
FY 89	82%	18%
FY 88	78	22
FY 87	92	8
FY 86	86	14
FY 85	85	15
FY 84	81	19
FY 83	93	7

The court of appeals issued 119 published opinions in FY 89, a 12% increase from FY 88 (106) and a 45% increase from FY 87 (82). The court also issued 209 unpublished MO&Js, a 7% percent increase from FY 88 (196), but a 25% decrease from FY 87 (277). The FY 89 figures indicate a publication percentage (published opinions as a percentage of total written rulings on the merits) of 36%. This compares to publication percentages of 35% in FY 88, and 26% in FY 87.

Total dispositions can be compared with total filings to reveal backlog trends. In felony merit cases, 197 cases were filed in FY 89 and the court disposed of 202 cases. One hundred and thirty-three felony sentence appeals were filed and the court disposed of 134 cases. Thus, the court's backlog of felony cases decreased by 6 cases. Fifty-six misdemeanor merit appeals were filed in FY 89 and the court disposed of 78 such cases. Eighteen misdemeanor sentence appeals were filed and the court disposed of 17 such cases. Thus, the overall backlog of misdemeanor appeals decreased by 21 cases in FY 89. Finally, 62 petitions were filed and 56 were decided in FY 89, increasing the backlog by 6 cases. Thus, the court stayed even with its felony filings and gained ground on the backlog of pending misdemeanor cases.

It is also helpful to review the annual dispositions from the point of view of caseload composition.

Chart IX lists the dispositions for each statistical category as a percentage of total dispositions for the fiscal year. It reveals that the overall mix of cases decided by the court each year has not changed substantially since FY 83.

Court of Appeals - Chart IX

Caseload Composition - Dispositions

Statistical Category

Fiscal Year	Merit	Sentence	Petitions	Original Applications
FY 89	57%	31%	12%	0
FY 88	55	31	14	0
FY 87	61	28	11	0
FY 86	55	30	15	0
FY 85	61	27	12	0
FY 84	53	32	15	0
FY 83	59	29	12	0

PENDING CASELOAD
(Tables VII, IX & X)

There were 436 open cases in the court of appeals on June 30, 1989, a 5% decrease from the 457 cases pending at the end of FY 88. Of these 436 cases, 74% (322 of 436) were merit appeals, and 22% (94 of 436) were sentence appeals. The comparable ratios for prior years were 79% merit to 20% sentence in FY 88, and 78% to 19% in FY 87.

Sixty-three percent of the 436 open files at the end of FY 89 (273 of 436) were awaiting the completion of the record, the filing of briefs, or the submission of the case to the court. Another 24% of the total (104 of 436) were under advisement (awaiting the circulation of a draft opinion or MO&J, the filing of the opinion or MO&J, or a decision as to whether to grant a petition.) The comparable ratios of cases pending at a stage prior to submission to the court versus cases under advisement were 59% to 28% in FY 88, and 68% to 26% in FY 87.

Chart X breaks these figures down further for the cases at a stage prior to submission to the court. A sizable backlog had developed in FY 86 and FY 87 of cases awaiting the completion of the record on appeal. The number of cases in this category was reduced at the end of FY 88, but it increased again at the end of FY 89. The special steps taken to resolve this backlog, including the awarding of bids to transcribers outside the court system to prepare transcripts, will have to be continued in order to keep this portion of the court's pending caseload under control. It should also be noted that the number of cases stayed as a percentage of the total pending caseload has increased over the last few years, reflecting the increase in the number of appeals that have been stayed pending resolution of the issue of ineffective assistance of trial counsel.

Court of Appeals - Chart X

Caseload Pending at End of Fiscal Year
Based Upon Stage of Appeal Reached

Fiscal Year	Awaiting Record	Awaiting Briefing	Awaiting Argument or Submission on the Briefs	Stayed	Awaiting Decision on Merits of Case or Granting of Petition
FY 89	28%	34%	1%	10%	24%
FY 88	24	33	2	9	28
FY 87	32	33	0	6	26
FY 86	33	36	3	4	17
FY 85	17	27	1	5	46
FY 84	16	33	10	7	32
FY 83	18	31	8	5	26

TIME REQUIRED FOR DISPOSITION OF CASES
(Table XI)

The average time for disposition in FY 89 was 572 days for felony merit appeals, 304 days for misdemeanor merit appeals, 245 days for felony sentence appeals and 202 for misdemeanor sentence appeals. The average number of days for disposition of a felony merit appeal did not change between FY 88 and FY 89. The figures indicate a 1% decrease for misdemeanor merit appeals, a 3% increase for felony sentence appeals, and a 23% decrease for misdemeanor sentence appeals from the FY 88 figures.

The median number of days for disposition was lower in each of the statistical categories than the average number of days for dispositions in FY 89. This is an indication that cases on the upper end of the disposition time figures, which took a long time to complete, skewed the figures for the average number of days to disposition upwards.

FOOTNOTES

1. A party may appeal as of right a decision by the district court in a civil matter to the superior court. The losing party in the superior court may then petition the supreme court to exercise its discretion and hear the matter. These civil petitions for hearing have been included in the statistical category of "petitions for review."

2. Hereafter, all references to "filings" shall include both new filings, reinstatements of cases previously closed, and cases transferred from the court of appeals to the supreme court pursuant to Appellate Rule 408. There were 582 new filings and 11 cases reinstated in FY 89.

3. Statistics for FY 89 will be compared throughout with figures for several prior fiscal years in order to provide a better picture of recent statistical trends in the supreme court and the court of appeals.

4. This "ideal time frame" is calculated based upon assumptions that (a) all of the deadlines in the Appellate Rules for the certification of the record and the filing of the briefs are met, (b) oral argument is scheduled for a date six weeks after the filing of the request for oral argument, and (c) the court circulates a draft opinion or MO&J within 90 days and the draft is approved and published within 40 days thereafter. Based upon a 30-day month, the total of 325 days for completion of the appeal has been rounded to 10.8 months.

5. Hereafter, all references to "filings" shall include both new filings, reinstatements of cases previously closed, and cases transferred from the supreme court to the court of appeals. There were 459 new filings, 4 cases reinstated, and 3 cases transferred from the supreme court to the court of appeals in FY 89.

ALASKA SUPREME COURT

TABLE I

RECAPITULATION - FISCAL YEAR 1989

	Civil Appeals	Criminal Appeals	Petitions for Review	Original Applications	TOTAL
Beginning	347	20	37	9	413
Transferred to Court of Appeals	1	1	1		3
Transferred from Court of Appeals					0
Filed	320	94	153	15	582
Reinstated	5	1	3	2	11
Converted[a] (net)	-2		+3	-1	0
Corrected (net)	-1	+3	-2		0
Closed	280	96	147	18	541
Ending	388	23	50	7	468

[a] By action of the court or the parties, cases are occasionally converted from one type to another. These figures represent the net of all such changes during 1989.

ALASKA SUPREME COURT

TABLE II

DISPOSITIONS - FISCAL 1989

DISPOSITIONS	Civil Appeals	Criminal Appeals	Petitions for Review[a]	Original Applications	TOTAL ALL CASES
PUBLISHED OPINION					
Affirmed	47	2	4		53
Reversed or vacated	37	1	4	1	43
Affirmed in part/Reversed in part	22		2		24
Other	5			2	7
Total	111	3	10	3	127
SUMMARILY ON MERITS					
Affirmed	35		1		36
Reversed or vacated	6				6
Affirmed in part/Reversed in part					0
Other	7	1	15	12	35
Total	48	1	16	12	77
TOTAL ON MERITS	159	4	26	15	204
PETITION DENIALS		89	95	1	185
DISMISSALS					
Stipulated or by Appellant	75		17		92
Motion of Appellee	9	1			10
Sua sponte	37	2	9	2	50
TOTAL NOT ON MERITS	121	92	121	3	337
TOTAL DISPOSITIONS	280	96	147	18	541

---

[a] Also includes a small category of petitions for hearing. See footnote 1 of text.

ALASKA SUPREME COURT

TABLE III - HISTORICAL[a]

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87[c]	1987-88	1988-89
A. FILINGS[b]								
Civil Appeals	257	271	300	311	295	356	338	325
Criminal Appeals	33	92	79	93	152)	107)	98	95
Sentence Appeals	1	14	13	9	21)	)		
Petitions for Review	104	113	129	92	140	112	146	156
Original Applications	14	19	20	23	23	12	25	17
TOTAL	409	509	541	528	631	587	607	593
B. DISPOSITIONS								
Civil Appeals	273	307	325	273	328	278	371	280
Criminal Appeals	26	83	89	79	148)	120)	113	96
Sentence Appeals	1	12	12	14	15)	)		
Petitions for Review	102	118	119	104	127	111	142	147
Original Applications	20	18	22	14	27	13	23	18
TOTAL	422	538	567	484	645	522	649	541
C. DISPOSITIONS								
On Merits	209	241	257	213	256	220	301	204
Petitions & Original Applications Denied	98	179	190	157	230	157	185	185
Dismissals	115	118	120	114	159	145	163	152
TOTAL	422	538	567	484	645	522	649	541
D. OPINIONS PUBLISHED	140	172	143	104	131	115	161	89
MEMORANDUM OPINION AND JUDGMENTS	21	21	43	66	63	44	71	50
E. PENDING END OF YEAR								
Civil Appeals	353	316	291	331	303	379	347	388
Criminal Appeals	23	33	21	35	41)	34)	19	23
Sentence Appeals	1	4	5	1	6)	)		
Petitions for Review	29	26	38	22	32	35	38	50
Original Applications	6	7	5	15	8	7	9	7
TOTAL	412	386	360	404	390	455	413	468

[a] The figures for cases pending at the end of one year plus the next year's filings minus dispositions do not always equal cases pending at the end of the following year due to reclassifications and corrections. See footnote a to Table I.

[b] Includes reinstatements and cases transferred from the court of appeals to the supreme court.

[c] Criminal appeals and sentence appeals have been merged and listed solely as criminal appeals beginning with FY87. See also Explanation of Statistical Categories for the Supreme Court in the text.

ALASKA SUPREME COURT

TABLE IV

REASONS FOR CASES PENDING JUNE 30, 1989

	Civil Appeals	Criminal Appeals	Petitions	Originals	TOTAL ALL CASES
Awaiting record	97			1	98
Awaiting briefs	93	12	18	3	126
Awaiting hearing/submission	21		3		24
Awaiting draft opinion	88	2	7		97
Draft opinion circulating	55		7	2	64
Awaiting decision on granting petition		7	12		19
Awaiting decision on rehearing/record return	19				19
Stayed or remanded	15	2	3	1	21
TOTAL CASES PENDING JUNE 30, 1989	388	23	50	7	468

ALASKA SUPREME COURT

TABLE V

LENGTH OF TIME TO DISPOSITION

(Average Number of Days)

Cases Decided by Opinion or MO&J

	Fiscal Year 1989 Civil Appeals	(Number of Cases Considered)	Fiscal Year 1988 Civil Appeals	(Number of Cases Considered)	Fiscal Year 1987 Civil Appeals	(Number of Cases Considered)	Fiscal Year 1986 Civil Appeals	(Number of Cases Considered)
Notice of Appeal to Record Certification	80	(158)	81	(242)	90	(157)	71	(193)
Record certification to Last Brief	160	(158)	150	(241)	146	(155)	147	(193)
Last Brief to Argument or Submission	67	(171)	61	(240)	86	(156)	84	(192)
Argument or Submission to Circulation of Draft Opinion or Recommendation	96	(166)	94	(231)	72	(149)	84	(184)
Circulation of Draft Opinion or Recommendation to Publication	89	(167)	88	(232)	86	(149)	84	(185)
Publication to Closing	25	(172)	22	(242)	29	(158)	25	(193)
AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS	512	(172)	496	(242)	504	(158)	498	(193)
Lowest Total Number of Days	183		240		27		218	
Tenth Percentile	327		334		329		335	
Median Number of Days	470		469		482		467	
Ninetieth Percentile	721		656		658		684	
Highest Total Number of Days	1534		1455		1856		1096	

ALASKA SUPREME COURT & COURT OF APPEALS

TABLE VI

BACKLOG MONTHS

	At FY89 disposition rate, months necessary to dispose of:	
	FY89 Filings	Cases Pending 6/30/89
SUPREME COURT		
All cases	13.2	10.4
Civil appeals only	14.0	16.7
COURT OF APPEALS		
All cases	11.5	10.7
Felony merit appeals only	11.7	16.3
Misdemeanor merit appeals only	8.6	7.4
Sentence appeals only	12.0	7.5

ALASKA COURT OF APPEALS

TABLE VII

RECAPITULATION - FISCAL YEAR 1989

	MERIT APPEALS		SENTENCE APPEALS		PETITIONS			ORIGINAL APPLICATIONS	TOTAL
	Direct from Superior	Direct from District	Direct from Superior	Direct from District	Direct from Superior	Direct from District	From District via Superior		
Beginning	290	70	85	6	5	1			457
Transferred from Supreme Court	1				1		1		3
Transferred to Supreme Court									0
Filed	194	55	132	18	42	11	7		459
Reinstated	2	1	1						4
Converted (net)[a]	-5		+1	+3	+1				0
Corrected (net)[b]	-7	+2	+3		+1	+1			0
Closed	202	78	134	17	36	12	8		487
Ending	274	48	89	5	17	3			436

---

[a] By action of the court or the parties, cases are occasionally converted from one type to another. These figures represent the net of all such changes during FY89.

[b] This category includes cases misclassified at the time they were filed. These figures represent the net of all such corrections during FY89.

ALASKA COURT OF APPEALS

TABLE VIII

DISPOSITIONS - FISCAL YEAR 1989

	MERIT APPEALS		SENTENCE APPEALS		PETITIONS			ORIGINAL APPLICATIONS	TOTAL
	Direct from Superior	Direct from District	Direct from Superior	Direct from District	Direct from Superior	Direct from District	From District via Superior		
DISPOSITIONS									
PUBLISHED OPINION									
Affirmed	44	11	14	3	1				73
Reversed or vacated	11	17	12		1				41
Affirmed in part/ Reversed in part	6	1							7
Other	16	2	5						23
Total	77	31	31	3	2				144
SUMMARILY ON MERITS									
Affirmed	72	23	70	9		1			175
Reversed or vacated	8	7	5	1	3				24
Affirmed in part/ Reversed in part	2	3	2	1					8
Other	17	4	3	1	2	1			28
Total	99	37	80	12	5	2			235
TOTAL ON MERITS	176	68	111	15	7	2			379
PETITION DENIALS					24	6	6		36
DISMISSALS									
Stipulated or by Appellant	17	4	18		1	2			42
Motion of Appellee	2								2
Sua sponte	7	6	5	2	4	2	2		28
TOTAL NOT ON MERITS	26	10	23	2	29	10	8		108
TOTAL DISPOSITIONS	202	78	134	17	36	12	8		487

ALASKA COURT OF APPEALS

TABLE IX

HISTORICAL[a]

	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
A. FILINGS[b]				
Merit Appeals	346	332	287	253
Sentence Appeals	158	137	146	151
Petitions	83	54	62	62
Original Applications	1	0	2	0
TOTAL	588	523	497	466
B. DISPOSITIONS[c]				
Merit Appeals	381	293	256	280
Sentence Appeals	206	135	145	151
Petitions	99	54	66	56
Original Applications	2	1	2	0
TOTAL	688	483	469	487
C. DISPOSITIONS				
On Merits	541	359	335	379
Petitions & Original Applications Denied	66	32	37	36
Dismissals	81	92	97	72
TOTAL	688	483	469	487
D. OPINIONS PUBLISHED	149	82	106	119
MEMORANDUM OPINION & JUDGMENTS and SUMMARY DISPOSITIONS	337	277	196	209
E. PENDING END OF YEAR				
Merit Appeals	306	331	360	322
Sentence Appeals	72	88	91	94
Petitions	8	8	6	20
Original Applications	1	0	0	0
TOTAL	387	427	457	436

---

[a] The figures for cases pending at the end of one year plus the next year's filings minus dispositions do not always equal cases pending at the end of the following year due to reclassification and corrections. See footnotes a and b to Table I.

[b] Includes reinstatements and transfers from the supreme court.

[c] Includes transfers to the supreme court.

ALASKA COURT OF APPEALS

TABLE X

REASONS FOR CASES PENDING - JUNE 30, 1989

	MERIT APPEALS		SENTENCE APPEALS		PETITIONS			ORIGINAL APPLICATIONS	TOTAL
	Direct from Superior	Direct from District	Direct from Superior	Direct from District	Direct from Superior	Direct from District	From District via Superior		
Awaiting record	94	7	19	1					121
Awaiting briefs	96	14	23	2	10	2			147
Awaiting hearing/ submission		1	3		1				5
Awaiting draft disposition	35	6	29	2	1				73
Draft disposition circulating	12	10	3						25
Awaiting decision on granting petition					5	1			6
Awaiting decision on Rehearing/Record Return	6	5	2						13
Stayed or remanded	31	5	10						46
TOTAL CASES PENDING:	274	48	89	5	17	3			436

ALASKA COURT OF APPEALS

LENGTH OF TIME TO DISPOSITION - TABLE XI

Average Number of Days (Cases Counted)

Appeals Closed by Opinion or Memorandum Opinion & Judgment

	July 1987-June 1988				July 1988-June 1989			
	Felony Merit	Misdemeanor Merit	Felony Sentence	Misdemeanor Sentence	Felony Merit	Misdemeanor Merit	Felony Sentence	Misdemeanor Sentence
		(Cases Averaged)				(Cases Averaged)		
Notice of Appeal to Record Certification	191 (123)	32 (59)	26 (98)	20 (13)	189 (170)	25 (69)	27 (112)	13 (12)
Record certification to Last Brief	209 (123)	118 (59)	85 (98)	83 (13)	190 (170)	115 (69)	71 (112)	118 (12)
Last Brief to Argument or Submission	16 (122)	40 (59)	16 (96)	16 (13)	43 (170)	16 (69)	11 (112)	9 (9)
Argument or Submission to Circulation of Draft Opinion or Recommendation	69 (122)	42 (55)	48 (93)	27 (12)	77 (160)	58 (56)	39 (101)	19 (8)
Circulation of Draft Opinion or Recommendation to Publication	52 (125)	56 (55)	43 (95)	102 (12)	51 (162)	62 (56)	74 (101)	28 (8)
Publication to Closing	27 (128)	19 (59)	17 (98)	17 (13)	26 (172)	23 (69)	20 (112)	19 (12)
AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS	572 (128)	308 (59)	239 (98)	264 (13)	572 (172)	304 (69)	245 (112)	202 (12)
Lowest Number of Days	3	112	90	88	65	133	102	98
Tenth Percentile	269	146	125	88	294	176	130	98
Median Number of Days	549	272	222	231	528	286	229	203
Ninetieth Percentile	858	517	351	351	865	437	364	223
Highest Number of Days	1485	717	744	429	1708	869	791	449

YEAR IN REVIEW

YEAR IN REVIEW

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page

Jury Management Project.. 61

Public Information Projects.. 61

Fines Due Project.. 61

Microfilming Project.. 62

Manuals Project.. 62

Court Rules.. 62

  The Rules Amendment Process.. 62

  New Rules.. 63

  Amended Rules.. 63

Law Libraries.. 64

Court Facilities.. 64

Human Resources.. 65

Trial Courts Statistical Summary - FY 89.. 66

  Superior Court.. 68

  District Court.. 74

Year in Review

Jury Management Projects

In January 1988 the Jury Standards Committee was established at the direction of the administrative director of the court for the purpose of recommending statewide standards for jury management. The committee, comprised of representatives from each judicial district, used the National Standards Relating to Juror Use and Management as a guide for evaluating jury management in Alaska's trial courts.

The committee compared existing Alaska statutes, court rules and current jury practices with the national standards to determine the most effective and efficient way to use jurors, while ensuring that courts are supplied with an adequate number of qualified, representative potential jurors who are summoned to serve in a defensible manner. The committee found that many of the practices now accepted as national standards were already in place in many of Alaska's trial courts. The committee proposed nineteen standards, together with recommendations for corresponding statute, rule or policy changes, to implement the standards. For example, the committee recommended that Alaska Statute 9.20.050 be revised to make the list of persons who apply for Permanent Fund Dividends the sole source for the list of persons who are eligible for jury service, because the dividend list would be the most accurate and inclusive list of potential jurors and its use would eliminate the duplication of names encountered in drawing from several source lists. House Bill 217 passed by the 1989 legislature authorized this change.

By the end of FY 89 policy and rule changes had been approved to allow implementation of the standards. During FY 90 the committee will review the status of each recommendation and determine what additional work will be required to put each standard into effect.

Public Information Projects

As part of a continuing effort to assist and inform the public, the Administrative Office produced several new instructional booklets during FY 89. In December 1988 the court published a booklet designed to assist members of the public in calculating child support payments under the guidelines promulgated in Civil Rule 90.3. In May 1989 instruction booklets for filing an appeal from the district court to the superior court were prepared for appellants and for appellees. Appellant's instructions for filing an appeal from an administrative agency to the superior court were also published at that time. Another booklet describing the procedure for appealing an administrative revocation of a driver's license was in progress.

Fines Due Project

During FY 89 the court system, in cooperation with the Attorney General's Office, established procedures for transferring delinquent fines and forfeited bonds to the Department of Law for collection. A transfer schedule for older past due fines and procedures for transferring overdue fines on an ongoing basis were developed. Additionally, the Technical Operations department of the administrative offices is developing a computer program to help computerized courts comply with transfer mandates. The program will track fine due dates, send out computerized demand notices, and generate a report indicating fines that must be transferred to the Attorney General's office.

Microfilming Project

The goals of the Micrographics Section of the administrative office are to produce quality roll microfilm of archival standards, to produce a computerized index to locate individual cases on each roll of film and to keep the filming of closed cases current. The records retention schedule presently in effect provides for the filming of cases which have been closed for four years. During this fiscal year 1,729 boxes of files were received, 4,597,866 documents were filmed and 2,220 rolls of film were produced. The conversion from silver duplicate film to diazo film resulted in a substantial cost savings.

Manuals Project

In 1988, the Administrative Director authorized the formation of a committee whose goal is to create procedural manuals for each of the major clerical areas of responsibility, i.e., minor offenses, criminal, civil, probate and children's proceedings. These manuals will be used as training manuals and will help standardize clerical procedures statewide. The first manual, the Minor Offenses Manual, was distributed in February 1989. This committee is currently drafting the Criminal Manual and hopes to distribute it by mid-1990. The committee is composed of selected clerks representing each district, the area court administrator from the First District, the Rural Court Training Assistant from the Third District and the Rural Court Analyst from the Administrative Offices. The Rural Court Analyst is responsible for updating the manuals semiannually to reflect changes in laws, rules or court policy.

Court Rules

The Rules Amendment Process

Under Article IV, §15 of the Alaska Constitution, the Alaska Supreme Court has the primary responsibility to adopt court rules governing practice and procedure in civil and criminal cases in all courts. The constitution also grants the court rulemaking authority for rules governing the administration of all courts and in certain other areas in which the court applies its inherent judicial power.

The supreme court has established procedures for evaluating proposals to amend court rules. The first step in this process is a proposal for a changed or new rule. Anyone can propose an amendment by sending the Court Rules Attorney the proposal and the reasons for the change. The Rules Attorney then completes basic research on the proposal such as comparing it to analogous rules from other jurisdictions.

The next step in the process is for a committee made up of judges, attorneys and court clerks to review the proposal and make a recommendation to the supreme court. The purpose of this step is to ensure that all the possible consequences of a proposal are considered by experienced practitioners before the amendment is adopted.

Currently, the advisory rules committees consist of the Civil Rules Committee, Criminal Rules Committee, Appellate Rules Committee, CINA and Delinquency Rules Committee, Adoption Rules Committee, Probate Rules Committee, and Child Support Guidelines (Civil Rule 90.3)

Committee. Over 50 judges, attorneys and clerks volunteer their time to evaluate proposed amendments in these committees.

After the appropriate rules committee reviews a proposed amendment, the proposal and committee recommendation are circulated to all attorneys, judges and clerks for comments. Comments also are solicited from other groups when appropriate. For example, a proposal to change Civil Rule 90.3 (child support guidelines) was circulated to the public across the state and public hearings were held on the Legislative Affairs teleconference network.

Finally, the supreme court considers and decides whether to adopt the proposal. The court has access to the original proposal with its rationale, the advisory committee recommendation, all comments, and background research provided by the Court Rules Attorney. Adopted rules are scheduled to go into effect twice a year when supplements to the Rules of Court are issued. Summaries of rules amendments are sent to all attorneys, judges and clerks shortly before the amendments become effective.

New Rules

In FY 89 the supreme court promulgated Alaska's first set of Adoption Rules which establish court procedures for adoption cases to ensure that statutory rights are properly enforced. The new rules will also assist judges, attorneys and parents with the complex array of federal requirements found in the Indian Child Welfare Act, and will protect the rights of Native and Indian families as envisioned in the act.

The court's Probate Rules Committee drafted a completely revised set of Probate Rules in FY 89. These rules, when adopted by the court, will make probate procedures more straightforward and consistent.

The supreme court also adopted a new criminal rule on investigative grand jury reports. The state legislature, after a controversy involving the grand jury report about certain activities of Governor Sheffield, asked the Alaska Judicial Council to investigate the subject of grand jury reports. The Council and the Criminal Rules Committee proposed that a new court rule be adopted. The new rule will provide the procedural basis for courts to balance the grand jury's constitutional right to make investigations and reports with other constitutional rights such as individual rights to due process and privacy.

Amended Rules

The court amended and updated a number of rules in FY 89. For example, a rule provision was added concerning the confidentiality of search warrant materials. Search warrants are now presumptively confidential before criminal charges are filed and presumptively available to the press and public after charges are filed. The court may change these presumptions for good cause in any particular case.

The rules for media coverage of court proceedings were also completely revised. Administrative Rule 50 now provides a comprehensive guide for courts and the media concerning the proper scope of media coverage.

One of the more controversial rule amendments was the review of Civil Rule 90.3, the child support guidelines. The Child Support Guidelines Committee completed an exhaustive review of this rule and made recommendations to the supreme court in FY 89. The committee took an extraordinary amount of public input in its deliberations. There were two solicitations for comments--one before the committee met, and one after it decided upon its draft recommendations. Comments were solicited specifically from all legislators. Observers from obligor and custodial parent organizations attended the committee meetings. Finally, the committee took a full day and an evening of oral comments from all over the state on the legislative teleconference network. These public meetings were advertised several times in prominent ads in 11 newspapers throughout the state. Also, the Child Support Enforcement Division sent information about these meetings to custodial and obligor parents.

The court's promulgation of Civil Rule 90.3 has generated some concern that such substantive matters are better left for legislative action. The court has stated several times that the legislature has every right to supersede the court rule on child support guidelines with legislation if it so wishes. The usual two-thirds majority requirement for a change in court rules does not apply in this specific situation.

Law Libraries

The court system maintains seventeen libraries in larger court locations for the use of the judiciary, members of the bar and the general public. The Anchorage Law Library is the administrative headquarters of the system and serves as the major legal resource facility.

The Anchorage Law Library maintains a professional staff to provide reference and interlibrary loan service to its patrons and to maintain the automated cataloging system. Additions to the holdings in the automated catalog totalled 2,209 this fiscal year. The library collection experienced a net growth of 8,602 volumes and 12,977 microform units.

Reference activity continued at last year's levels of over 14,000 in-person and telephone inquiries, an average of 40 inquiries a day.

Interlibrary loan services are a vital resource for both branch library and headquarters library patrons. The library takes advantage of its membership in WLN (Western Library Network) to provide cost-effective resource sharing with libraries in the Pacific Northwest. This year 853 items from the Anchorage Law Library were supplied to library patrons in locations other than Anchorage, and 253 items were supplied from other facilities for the use of Alaska Court System Library patrons. This reflects a 26% increase in interlibrary loan activity over last year. Telefacsimile transmission was used for 6% of these transactions.

Computer-assisted legal research systems for the use of the judiciary have been implemented in the first, second, and fourth judicial districts, and there have been additional installations in the third judicial district.

Court Facilities

The Alaska Court System maintains court facilities in 57 locations across the state. These facilities range from large court complexes in metropolitan areas to one-room offices in rural locations.

On December 10, 1988, the new Palmer courthouse was officially opened with a ribbon cutting and dedication ceremony. The facility contains three courtrooms, plus a grand jury courtroom and space for other necessary support functions. The building allows for three separate circulation patterns: general public circulation, private circulation for court system staff and secured prisoner circulation.

The new court facility in Craig was completed in June 1989 and is now occupied by the court system. The 3,000 foot facility will accommodate both felony and misdemeanor jury trials.

The Bethel court has been able to obtain the remainder of the space in the court building gaining an additional 1,300 square feet which had previously been occupied by the City of Bethel. The court is in the process of developing a plan for the usage of this additional area.

Human Resources

Because of a hiring freeze instituted in the fourth quarter, the number of applications submitted for job vacancies diminished significant-

ALASKA COURT SYSTEM Quarter Ending: June 30, 1989

I. SUMMARY: CLASSIFIED AND NON-JUDICIAL EMPLOYEES - (Vacant Positions: 39; Total Positions: 472)

	CAUCASIAN		ALASKAN NATIVE		BLACK		ASIAN PACIFIC ISLANDER		OTHER MINORITY		TOTAL		
Salary Range(s)	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	TOTAL
Range 6-8	4	39	1	8	2	3	0	1	0	5	7	56	63
Range 10	12	86	0	12	3	6	0	3	1	4	16	111	127
Range 11	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Range 12	3	108	0	11	0	7	0	2	0	2	3	130	133
Range 13-14	3	31	0	3	2	3	0	1	1	1	6	39	45
Range 15-20	7	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	24	31
Range 21+	16	15	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	17	16	33
Total Employees	45	303	1	34	7	20	1	7	2	13	56	377	433
Percent	10.4	70.0	.2	7.9	1.6	4.6	.2	1.6	.5	3.0	12.9	87.1	100.0

II. SUMMARY: JUDICIAL OFFICERS AND LAW CLERKS - (Vacant Positions: 24; Total Positions: 150)

	CAUCASIAN		ALASKAN NATIVE		BLACK		ASIAN PACIFIC ISLANDER		OTHER MINORITY		TOTAL		
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	TOTAL
App Ct Justices	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	8
Sup Ct Judges	19	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	21	6	27
Dis Ct Judges	12	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	4	16
Magistrates	18	13	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	15	39
Law Clerks	22	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	14	36
Total Employees	79	37	7	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	87	39	126
Percent	62.7	29.4	5.6	1.6	.0	.0	.0	.0	.8	.0	69.0	31.0	100.0

ly in the latter part of the year. Nevertheless, during FY 89, 4,451 qualified applicants competed for 113 job openings. Of the 4,451 qualified applicants 2,963 were Caucasian, 417 were Alaska Native, 582 were Black, 171 were Asian/Pacific Islanders, 197 were submitted by persons classified as Other Minorities and 121 individuals who did not specify a race. Sixty-three (63) of the 113 job openings were filled by new hires. Caucasians were selected for 44 of these positions, Alaska Natives for 8, Blacks for 5, Asian/Pacific Islanders for 1 and 5 persons selected were classified as Other Minorities. Sixteen positions were filled through promotions. Promoted were: 13 Caucasians, 1 Alaska Native, 1 Black and one employee classified as Other Minority. The remaining positions were filled by voluntary demotions or transfers. Employees transferring or demoting were: 25 Caucasians, 4 Alaska Natives and 5 Blacks.

Excluding law clerks, there were 433 non-judicial employees at the end of FY 89. The racial composition of the workforce included 348 Caucasians (80.4%), 35 Alaska Natives (8.1%) 27 Blacks (6.2%), 8 Asian/Pacific Islanders (1.8%) and 15 employees (3.5%) were classified as Other Minorities.

Women comprise 87.1% of the non-judicial workforce. They fill 86.7% of the first-line supervisory positions, 77.4% of the professional positions, 48.5% of the managerial positions. The fourteen (14) females comprise 38.9% of the law clerk positions.

Trial Courts Statistical Summary
FY 89

This section of the annual report summarizes FY 89 trial court statistics. Comprehensive statistical tables describing the superior and district court caseloads in FY 89 are located in the statistical supplement at the back of this report. Any questions about caseloads may be directed to the administrative office of the Alaska Court System.

In FY 89 the number of cases filed in the superior court remained at approximately the same level as FY 88, while the number of cases filed in the district court decreased by 10%. This decrease was due in part to implementation of legislation which transferred responsibility for processing certain uncontested traffic tickets from the court system to the municipalities.

Table I summarizes the number of cases filed in each superior and higher volume district court location for FY 89.

TABLE I
ALASKA TRIAL COURTS CASELOAD SUMMARY FY 89
7/1/88 - 6/30/89

	Superior Courts		District Courts				TOTALS	
COURT	Filings	% of S.C. Total	Non Traffic Filings	Traffic Filings*	TOTAL FILINGS	% of D.C. Total	Total Filings	% of Statewide Total
Anchorage	10,392	54.6%	17,799	31,493	49,292	43.0%	59,684	44.7%
Barrow	221	1.1%	505	250	755	.7%	976	.7%
Bethel	575	3.0%	1,223	437	1,660	1.4%	2,235	1.7%
Cordova			489	143	632	.6%	632	.4%
Craig			570	146	716	.6%	716	.5%
Delta Jct.			151	509	660	.6%	660	.5%
Dillingham			608	90	698	.6%	698	.5%
Fairbanks	2,501	13.1%	6,103	6,985	13,088	11.4%	15,589	11.7%
Glennallen			199	748	947	. 9%	947	.7%
Healy			113	894	1,007	.8%	1,007	.8%
Homer			911	1,676	2,587	2.2%	2587	1.9%
Juneau	1,072	5.6%	2,593	1,912	4,505	3.9%	5,577	4.2%
Kenai	970	5.1%	2,015	4,874	6,889	6.0%	7,859	5.9%
Ketchikan	797	4.2%	2,079	1,352	3,431	2.9%	4,228	3.2%
Kodiak	378	1.9%	1,066	2,869	3,935	3.4%	4,313	3.2%
Kotzebue	307	1.6%	499	271	770	.7%	1,077	.8%
Nome	309	1.6%	507	138	645	.6%	954	.7%
Palmer	878	4.6%	2,473	8,129	10,602	9.3%	11,480	8.6%
Petersburg	106	.6%	368	121	489	.4%	595	.4%
Seward			856	2,692	3,548	3.1%	3,548	2.7%
Sitka	314	1.6%	742	1,168	1,910	1.7%	2,224	1.7%
Tok			265	378	643	.6%	643	.5%
Unalaska		.7%	333	123	456	.4%	456	.3%
Valdez	125	.5%	539	443	982	.9%	1,107	.8%
Wrangell	86		428	126	554	.5%	640	.5%
Subtotal	19,031	100%	43,434	67,967	111,401	97.2%	130,432	97.6%
Lower Volume Courts			2,261	935	3,196	2.8%	3,196	2.4%
Statewide Totals	19,031	100%	45,695	68,902	114,597	100%	133,628	100%
BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT								
FIRST	2,375	12.5%	7,432	5,055	12,487	10.9%	14,862	11.1%
SECOND	837	4.4%	1,678	664	2,342	12.0%	3,179	2.4%
THIRD	12,743	66.9%	27,956	53,408	81,364	71.0%	94,107	70.4%
FOURTH	3,076	16.2%	8,629	9,775	18,404	16.1%	21,480	16.1%

*Traffic case dispositions are used as filings in district court.

Superior Court

Jurisdiction

The superior court is the trial court of general jurisdiction, with original jurisdiction in all civil and criminal matters. Appeals to the superior court from final judgments of the district court are a matter of right. The superior court has exclusive jurisdiction in all domestic relations matters except domestic violence, children's proceedings, probate, guardianship and civil commitments.[1]

FY 89 Caseload – Superior Court

Table II summarizes FY 89 case filings and dispositions for each superior court location. On a statewide level, the number of cases filed in superior courts remained approximately the same as FY 88. However, the number of filings increased by 6% in the First Judicial District and by 9% in the Second Judicial District. There was a 2% increase in the number of dispositions statewide.

[1] For more information about superior court jurisdiction, see Profile, supra.

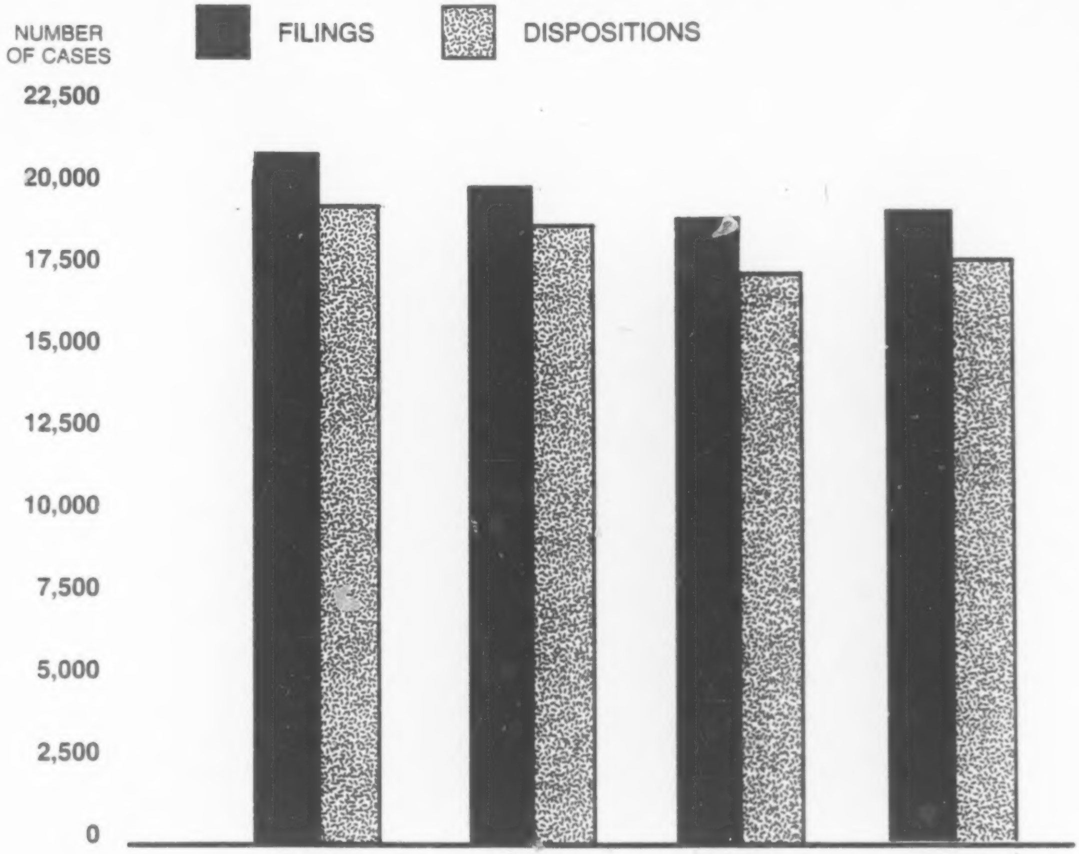
TABLE II
SUPERIOR COURTS CASELOAD SUMMARY FY 89
7/1/88 - 6/30/89

COURT	FY 89 Filings	FY 89 Dispos.	% Change From FY 88 Filings	Ratio of Dispositions To Filings FY 88	FY 89
Anchorage	10,392	9,712	-	90%	93%
Barrow	221	159	+18%	117%	72%
Bethel	575	480	+4%	84%	83%
Fairbanks	2,501	2,439	-9%	95%	98%
Juneau	1,072	734	-1%	74%	68%
Kenai	970	950	+8%	103%	98%
Ketchikan	797	738	+24%	84%	93%
Kodiak	378	381	-13%	80%	101%
Kotzebue	307	338	+15%	109%	110%
Nome	309	279	-2%	101%	90%
Palmer	878	827	+16%	102%	94%
Petersburg	106	80	+23%	83%	75%
Sitka	314	319	-16%	92%	102%
Valdez	125	81	+1%	87%	65%
Wrangell	86	63	+26%	97%	73%
Statewide Totals	19,031	17,580	-	91%	92%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	2,375	1,934	+6%	81%	81%
Second	837	776	+9%	108%	93%
Third	12,743	11,951	+1%	91%	94%
Fourth	3,576	2,919	-7%	93%	82%

TABLE III
SUPERIOR COURTS
SUMMARY OF FILINGS & DISPOSITIONS
FY 86 - FY 89



	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89
Filings	21,071	19,703	18,955	19,031
Dispositions	18,706	18,580	17,268	17,580

Table III shows changes in superior court filings and dispositions since FY 86. Total filings have decreased by 10% and total dispositions have decreased by 6%. Increases in district court civil monetary jurisdiction and expanded district court jurisdiction in domestic violence cases have contributed to this decrease.

Table IV analyzes the types of cases filed in superior court during FY 89. The largest category of superior court cases continues to be domestic relations, with 40% of total case filings.

Within the general category of domestic relations, domestic violence cases make up 27% of the domestic relations workload and approximately 11% of the overall superior court workload. Domestic violence cases increased by 13% over FY 88 in the superior court and 9% in the district court.

Felony case filings increased by 9% over FY 88. There was a 67% increase in the number of drug related felony cases. All felony cases are counted as superior court cases and included only in superior court statistics.

TABLE IV
SUPERIOR COURTS CASELOAD COMPOSITION FY 89

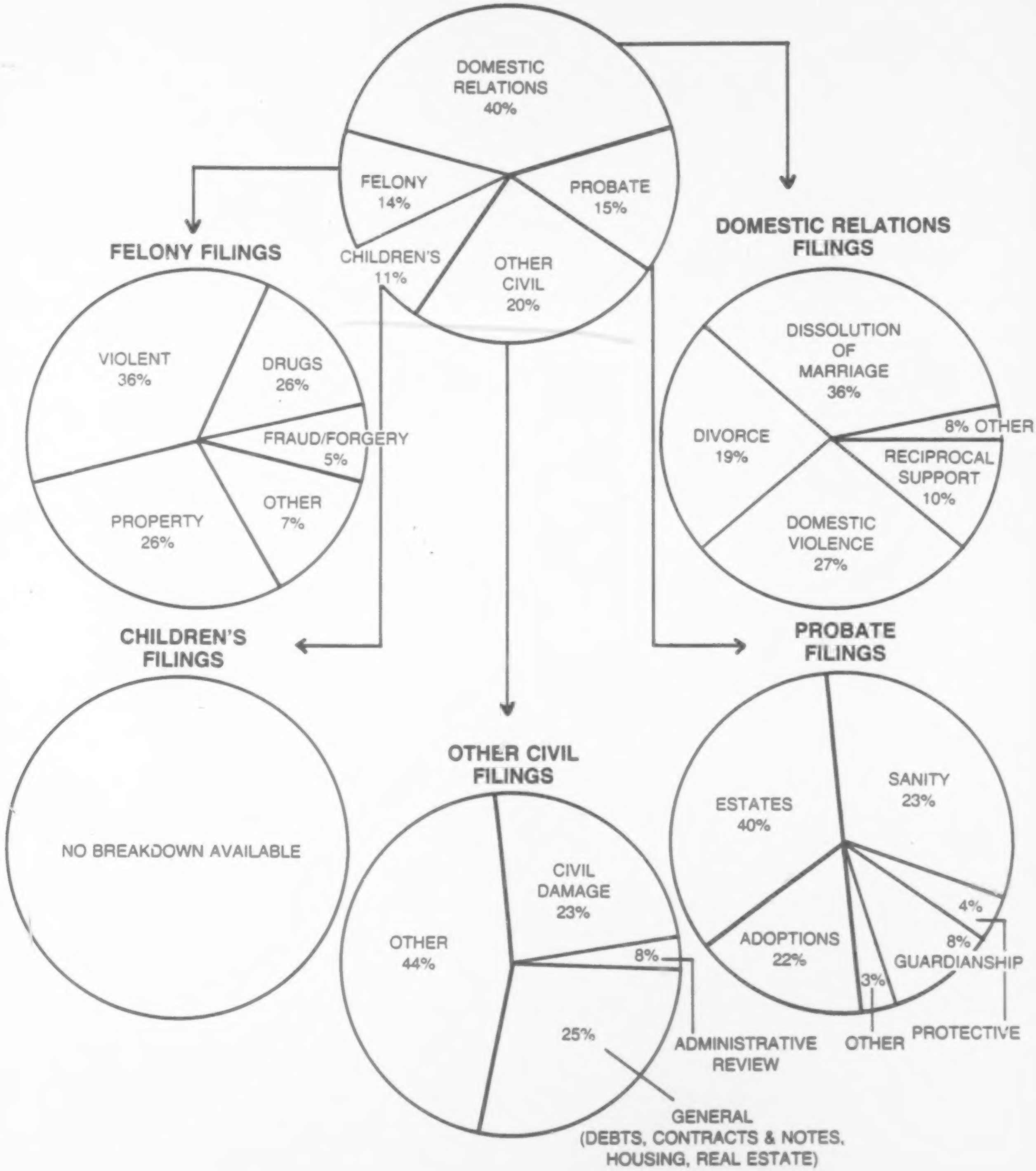
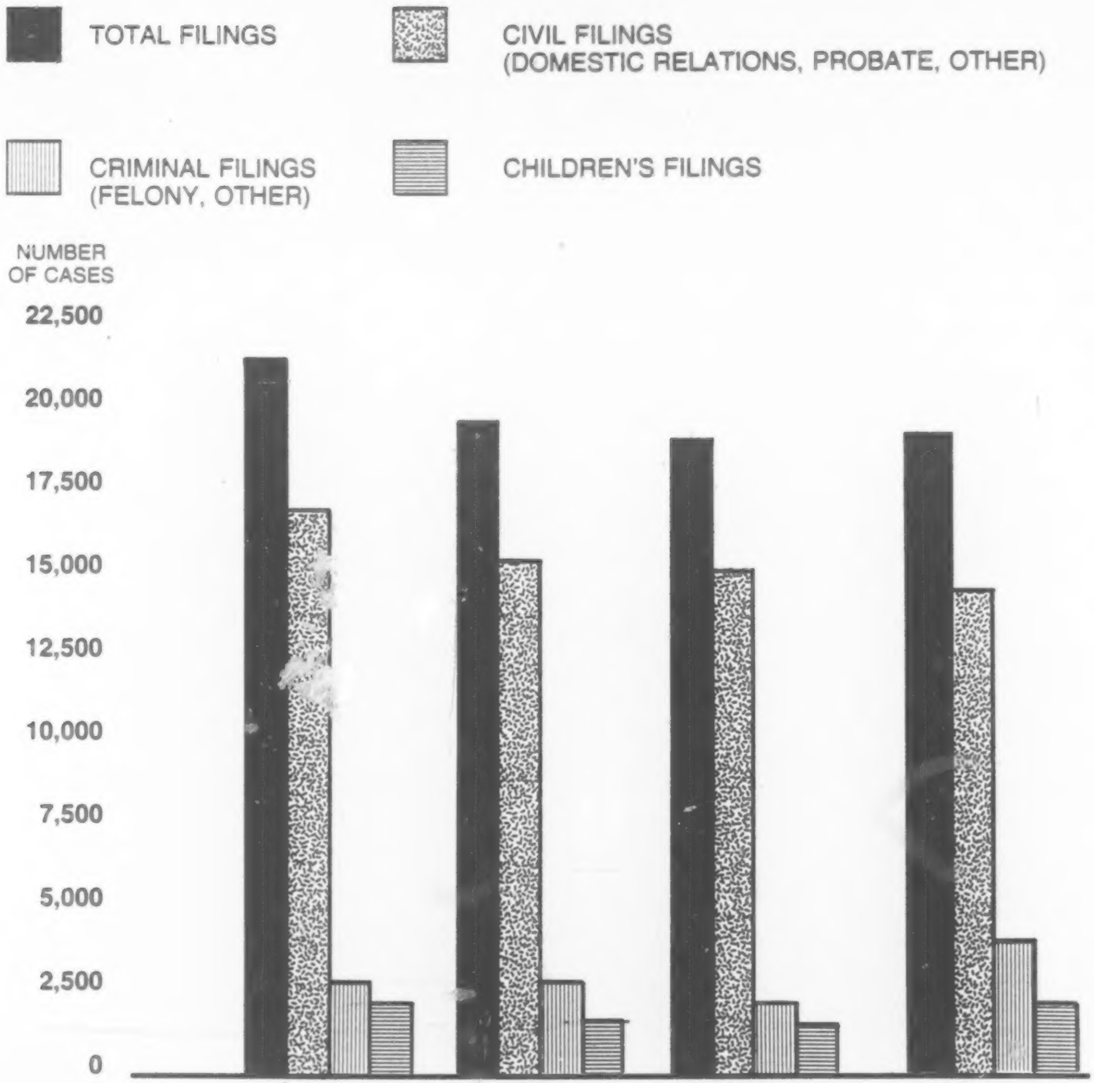


Table V shows the general composition of cases filed in superior courts since FY 86 based on the major categories of civil, criminal and children's proceedings.

Since FY 86, total civil case filings have decreased by 14%, criminal (felony) case filings have increased by 4% and children's filings have increased by 6%.

TABLE V
SUPERIOR COURTS
SUMMARY OF CASELOAD
FY 86 - FY 89

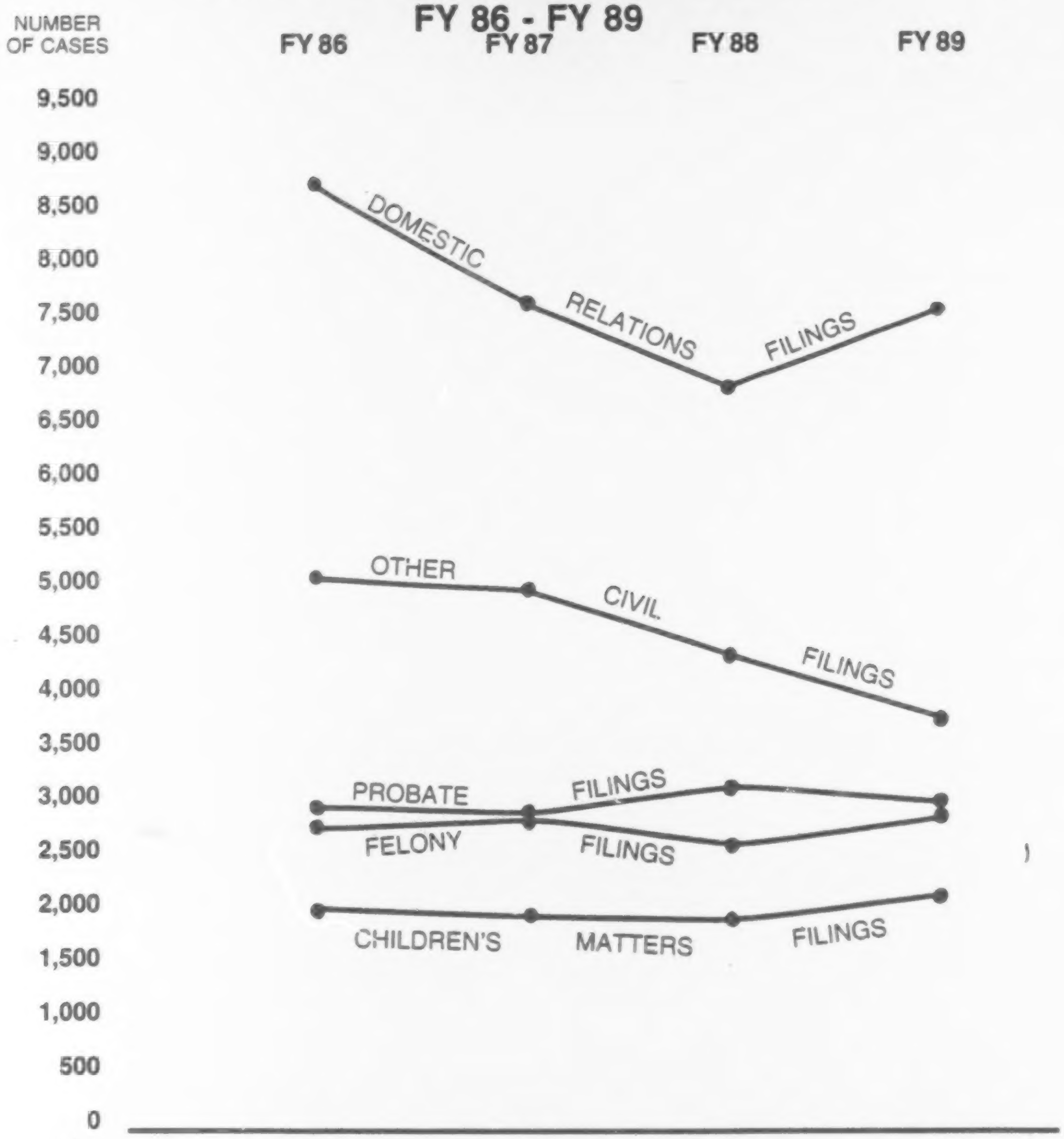


	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89
Civil Filings	16,506	15,168	14,587	14,246
Felony Filings	2,658	2,661	2,526	2,757
Children's Filings	1,907	1,874	1,842	2,028
Total Filings	21,071	19,703	18,955	19,031

Table VI plots the changes in number of case filings for specific case types since FY 86. There were increases in domestic relations filings (+9%), felony filings (+9%) and children's matters (+10%) over FY 88 filings. Civil filings continue to drop because of the increased civil jurisdiction of the district court.

TABLE VI

SUPERIOR COURTS
SUMMARY OF FILINGS BY CASE TYPE
FY 86 - FY 89



	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89
Domestic Rel.	8,703	7,637	6,960	7,593
Other Civil	5,000	4,857	4,454	3,744
Probate	2,803	2,674	3,173	2,909
Felony	2,658	2,661	2,526	2,757
Children's	1,907	1,874	1,842	2,028

District Court

Jurisdiction

In criminal matters, the district court has jurisdiction over state misdemeanor violations and violations of ordinances of political subdivisions. Prior to July 1, 1985, the district court could hear civil cases valued up to $10,000 or up to $15,000 in motor vehicle cases. Effective July 1, 1985, civil case jurisdiction in district courts increased to $25,000. Also during FY 86, the district court was given authority to hear domestic violence cases. Effective September 3, 1987, civil jurisdiction of the district court increased to $35,000.

Magistrate posts have been created in the smaller, generally rural areas of the state. They have also been established in metropolitan areas to handle routine matters and to ease the workload of the district court.

In criminal matters, magistrates may give judgment of conviction upon a plea of guilty to any state misdemeanor, may try state misdemeanor cases if the defendant waives the right to a district court judge, and may hear municipal ordinance violations without consent of the accused. Magistrates may hear formal civil cases and small claim cases that involve amounts up to a $5,000 maximum. Magistrates have emergency authority in children's matters.[1]

FY 89 Caseload – District Courts

District court statistics are separated into two categories: high and low volume courts. There are approximately 30 magistrates in locations that are identified as lower volume courts.

During FY 89 the statewide caseload in district courts decreased by 10% from FY 88. Non-traffic case filings decreased by 4% while the traffic caseload decreased by 14%. This decrease was due in part to implementation of legislation which transferred responsibility for processing certain uncontested traffic tickets from the court system to the municipalities.

Table VII summarizes caseload statistics for district court locations in FY 89.

Special Note: Traffic Cases

Because traffic citation cases are not reported to the administrative office until final disposition, the number of filings for traffic matters in a year understates the court's actual workload. Whenever filing data is required to assess the overall workload of the courts, traffic disposition data has been substituted for traffic filing data.

---

[1] For more information about district court and magistrate jurisdiction, see Profile, supra.

TABLE VII
DISTRICT COURTS CASELOAD SUMMARY FY 89
7/1/88 - 6/30/89

COURT	Non Traffic Filings	% Change From FY 88	Traffic Filings*	% Change From FY 88	TOTAL FILINGS	% Change From FY 88	Ratio of Dispositions to Filings FY 88	Ratio of Dispositions to Filings FY 89
Anchorage	17,799	-12%	31,493	-31%	49,292	-26%	92%	99%
Barrow	505	+33%	250	-53%	755	-17%	97%	90%
Bethel	1,223	+44%	437	+66%	1,660	+49%	92%	98%
Cordova	489	+37%	143	+123%	632	+50%	97%	76%
Craig	570	-10%	146	-36%	716	-17%	78%	89%
Delta Jct.	151	-23%	509	+60%	660	+28%	99%	101%
Dillingham	608	+10%	90	-25%	698	+12%	82%	92%
Fairbanks	6,103	+5%	6,985	-30%	13,088	-17%	101%	98%
Glennallen	199	-16%	748	+412%	947	+148%	96%	96%
Healy	113	+4%	894	+129%	1,007	+102%	97%	98%
Homer	911	-11%	1,676	+64%	2,587	+26%	90%	63%
Juneau	2,593	+12%	1,912	-14%	4,505	-1%	109%	89%
Kenai	2,015	-11%	4,874	+4%	6,889	-1%	99%	99%
Ketchikan	2,079	+21%	1,352	+22%	3,431	+21%	95%	54%
Kodiak	1,066	-3%	2,869	+58%	3,935	+35%	95%	100%
Kotzebue	499	-26%	271	+33%	770	-12%	109%	134%
Nome	507	-19%	138	-14%	645	-18%	98%	101%
Palmer	2,473	-12%	8,129	+31%	10,602	+18%	100%	101%
Petersburg	368	-16%	121	-6%	489	-14%	91%	101%
Seward	856	+22%	2,692	+66%	3,548	+53%	98%	99%
Sitka	742	-1%	1,168	-3%	1,910	-3%	95%	102%
Tok	265	-8%	378	+30%	643	+11%	98%	100%
Unalaska	333	-6%	123	-40%	456	-19%	90%	91%
Valdez	539	+18%	443	+108%	982	+47%	99%	79%
Wrangell	428	-16%	126	-62%	554	-34%	92%	99%
Subtotal	43,434	-6%	67,967	-14%	111,401	-10%	95%	97%
Lower Volume Courts	2,261	+11%	935	+5%	3,196	-12%	91%	81%
Statewide Totals	45,695	-4%	68,902	-14%	114,597	-10%	95%	96%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

FIRST	7,432	+6%	5,055	-12%	12,487	-	97%	81%
SECOND	1,678	-13%	664	-25%	2,342	-17%	102%	108%
THIRD	27,956	-10%	53,408	-13%	81,364	-12%	94%	98%
FOURTH	8,629	+5%	9,775	-20%	18,404	-8%	100%	97%

*Traffic case dispositions are used as filings in district court.

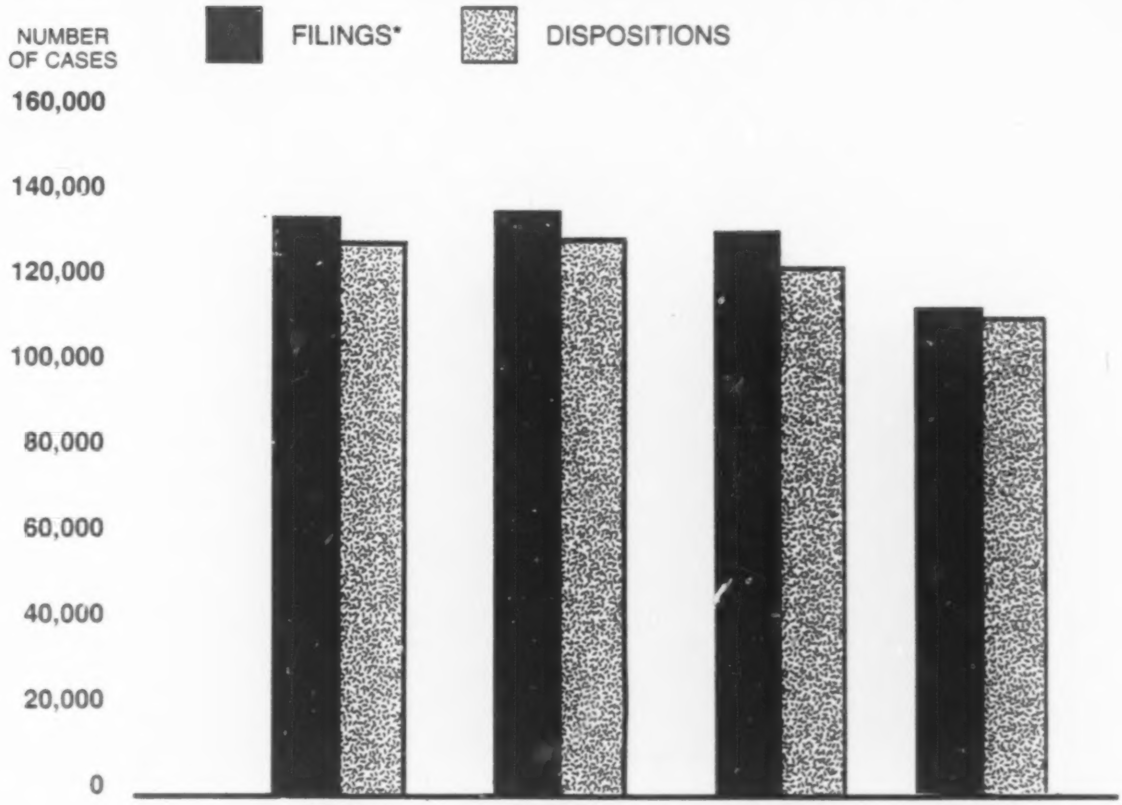
TABLE VIII

DISTRICT COURTS

(High and Low Volume)

SUMMARY OF FILINGS & DISPOSITIONS

FY 86 - FY 89



	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89
Filings	136,665	136,988	128,004	114,597
Dispositions	126,997	127,989	121,862	110,295

*Traffic case dispositions are a more accurate indicator of actual workload than traffic filings. Therefore, traffic case dispositions are used for both filing and disposition data above. Filing data is used for all other case types.

As shown in Table VIII, total district court filings have decreased by 10% since FY 88, while total dispositions have decreased by 9%.

Table IX analyzes the composition of cases filed in higher volume district courts during FY 89. Traffic citations account for 61% of the total caseload. The non-traffic caseload (39%) was comprised of 56% misdemeanor cases and 44% civil cases. Misdemeanor cases represent approximately 22% of the total district court caseload. Approximately 44% of all misdemeanor cases involve driving while intoxicated (DWI) and other criminal traffic violations (i.e., driving with suspended license).

TABLE IX

DISTRICT COURTS (High Volume Courts) CASELOAD COMPOSITION FY 89

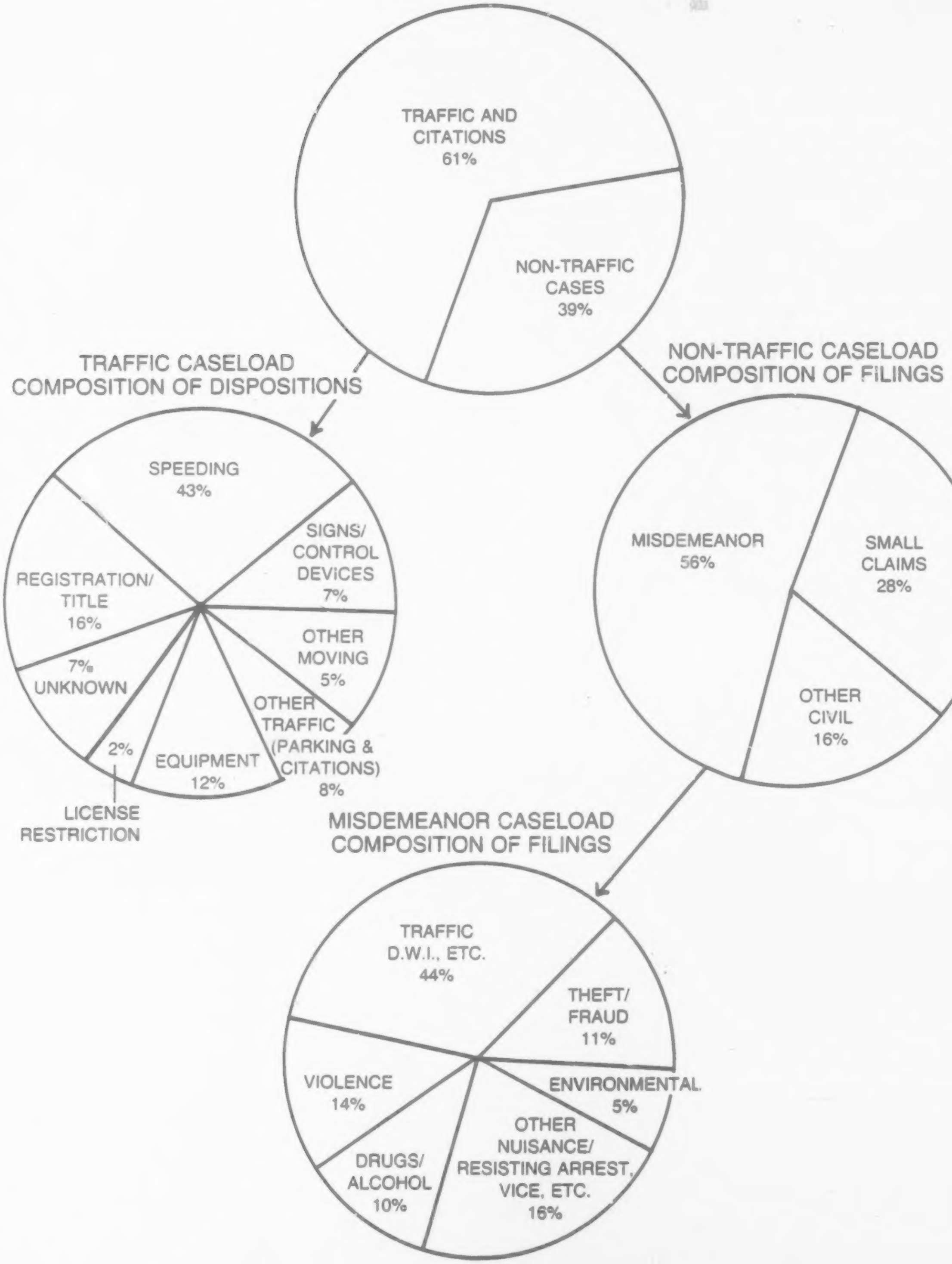
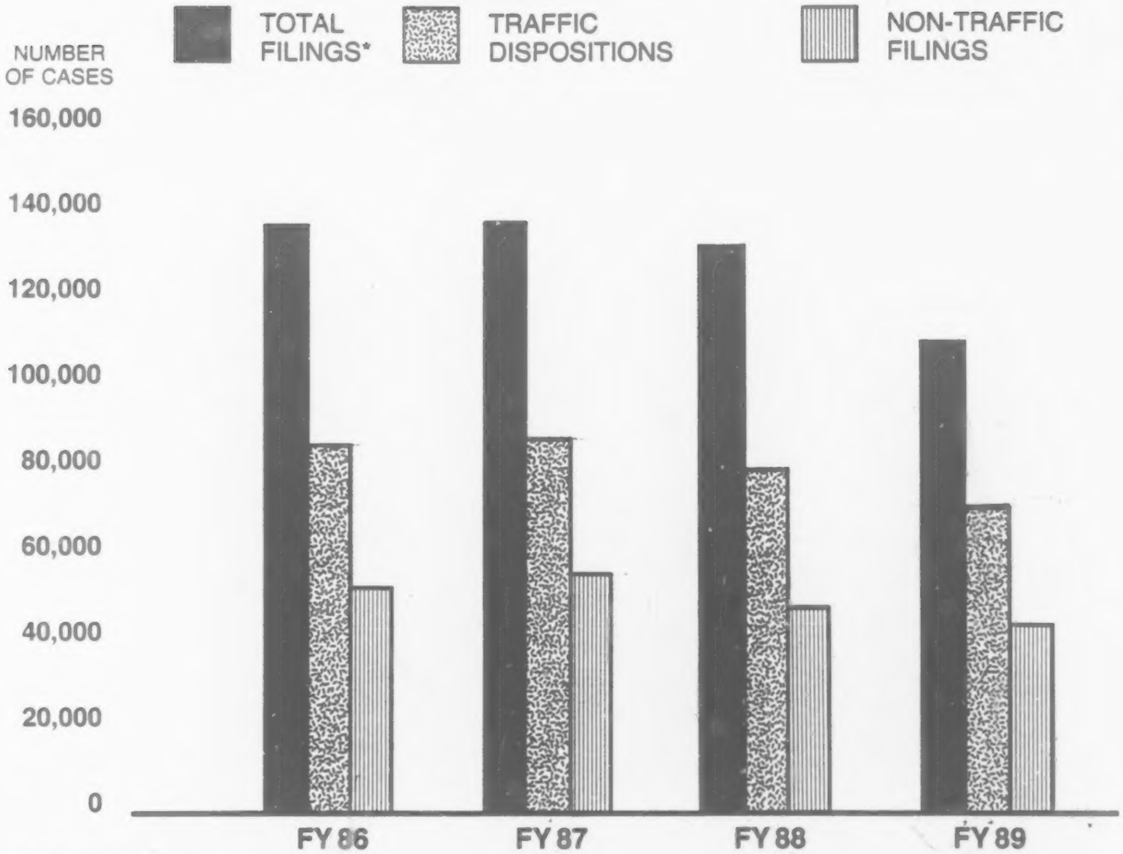


TABLE X

DISTRICT COURTS
(High and Low Volume)
SUMMARY OF CASELOAD
FY 86 - FY 89



	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89
Traffic Dispositions*	83,744	83,949	79,818	68,902
Non-Traffic Filings	52,921	53,039	48,186	45,695
Total Caseload	136,665	136,988	128,004	114,597

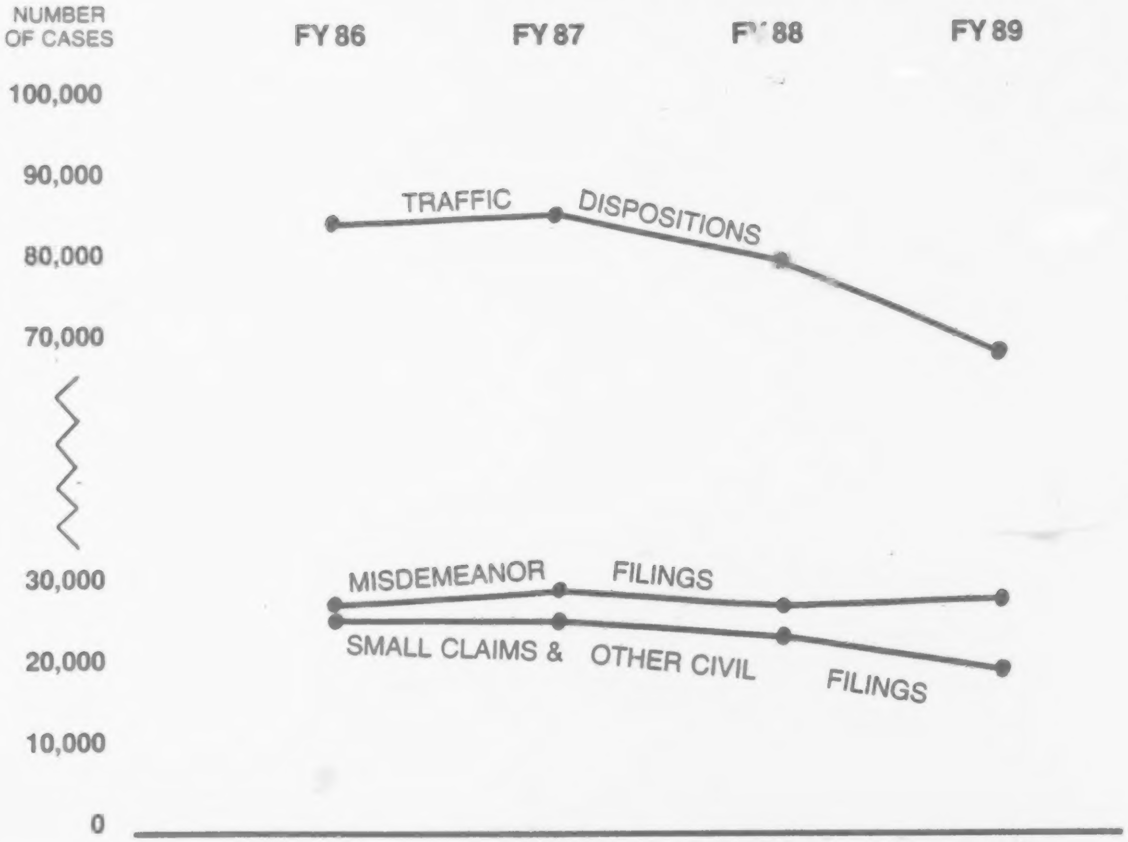
*Traffic case dispositions are a more accurate indicator of actual workload than traffic filings. For non-traffic cases, filing data is used.

Table X shows that in the major categories of traffic and non-traffic matters, non-traffic matters have decreased 5% over FY 88. Traffic citations decreased by 14% over FY 88, due in part to cities processing their own tickets.

Misdemeanor filings increased by 1% over FY 88, and civil case filings (small claims and other civil categories) decreased by 12% over FY 88. This is a leveling off of the significant increases in the past few years in the number of civil cases being filed in district court due to the changes in monetary jurisdiction, the mass filing of student loan cases, and the filing of domestic violence cases in the district court.

TABLE XI

DISTRICT COURTS
(High and Low Volume)
SUMMARY OF FILINGS BY CASE TYPE
FY 86 - FY 89



	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89
Traffic Dispositions	83,744	83,949	79,818	68,902
Misdemeanor Filings	26,593	27,783	25,762	25,994
Small Claims and Other Civil Filings ...	26,328	25,256	22,424	19,701
Total Filings ...	136,665	136,988	128,004	114,597

Changes in filings since FY 86 for specific case types are noted in Table XI. Traffic cases have decreased by 14% since FY 88 as cities began processing their own tickets. Misdemeanor filings have decreased by 2% since FY 86 but increased by 1% over FY 88. Civil filings (small claims and general civil cases) have decreased by 25% since FY 86.

STATISTICS

FORWARD

This statistical supplement is designed primarily for research applications. It is comprised of six sections dealing with appellate and trial court statistics. Appellate court statistics are subdivided into sections on the supreme court and court of appeals. Trial court statistics are comprised of sections on superior courts, higher volume district courts and lower volume district courts.

Any reader with questions, comments or suggestions about this statistical supplement is encouraged to contact:

Manager, Technical Operations
Office of the
Administrative Director
303 K Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501
Telephone: (907) 264-8211

INDEX TO STATISTICAL TABLES

Supreme Court

S - 1 Summary of Filings FY 87-FY 89
S - 1 Summary of Dispositions FY 87-FY 89
S - 2 Dispositions by Type of Disposition FY 89
S - 2 Cases Pending as of June 30, 1989
S - 3 Reasons for Cases Pending

Court of Appeals

S - 5 Summary of Filings FY 87-FY 89
S - 5 Summary of Dispositions FY 87-FY 89
S - 6 Dispositions by Type of Disposition FY 89
S - 6 Cases Pending as of June 30, 1989
S - 7 Reasons for Cases Pending

Statewide Trial Court

S - 9 Alaska Population
S - 10 Alaska Courts Distribution of Population, Police and Lawyers
S - 11 Alaska Courts Authorized Judicial Positions
S - 12 Alaska Courts Authorized Personnel Positions
S - 13 Alaska Courts Operating Costs
S - 14 Alaska Courts Distribution of Population, Costs and Judges
S - 15 Alaska Courts Filings FY 89
S - 16 Alaska Courts Dispositions FY 89

Superior Court

S - 17 Superior Court - Caseload FY 89
S - 19 Summary of Filings by Court FY 86-FY 89
S - 20 Composition of Filings FY 89
S - 21 Summary of Dispositions FY 86-FY 89

Felony Cases

S - 22 Filings FY 86-FY 89
S - 23 Composition of Filings FY 89
S - 24 Dispositions FY 86-FY 89
S - 25 Disposition Results FY 89

Probate Cases

S - 26 Filings FY 86-FY88
S - 27 Composition of Filings FY 89
S - 28 Dispositions FY 86-FY 89

Domestic Relations Cases

S - 29 Filings FY 86-FY 89
S - 30 Composition of Filings FY 89
S - 31 Dispositions FY 86-FY 89
S - 32 Disposition Stages FY 89

Other Civil Cases

S - 33 Filings FY 86-FY 89
S - 34 Composition of Filings FY 89
S - 35 Dispositions FY 86-FY 89
S - 36 Disposition Stages FY 89

Children's Matters

S - 37 Filings FY 86-FY 89
S - 38 Dispositions FY 86-FY 89

District Court (Higher Volume)

S - 39 Higher Volume District Courts - Caseload FY 89
S - 41 District Court Filings FY 86-FY 89
S - 42 Composition of Filings FY 89
S - 43 District Court Dispositions FY 86-FY 89
S - 44 Summary of Non-Traffic Filings FY 86-FY 89
S - 45 Summary of Non-Traffic Dispositions FY 86-FY 89

Misdemeanor Cases

S - 46 Filings FY 86-FY 89
S - 47 Composition of Filings FY 89
S - 48 Dispositions FY 86-FY 89
S - 49 Disposition Results FY 89

Small Claims Cases

S - 50 Filings FY 86-FY 89
S - 51 Dispositions FY 86-FY 89
S - 52 Disposition Stages FY 89

Other Civil Cases

S - 53 Filings FY 86-FY 89
S - 54 Composition of Filings FY 89
S - 55 Dispositions FY 86-FY 89
S - 56 Disposition Stages FY 89

Traffic Cases

S - 57 Dispositions FY 86-FY 89
S - 58 Composition of Disposition FY 89

Children's Matters

S - 59 Filings FY 86-FY 89
S - 60 Dispositions FY 86-FY 89

District Court (Lower Volume)

S - 61 Lower Volume District Courts - Caseload FY 89
S - 63 Summary of FY 89 Filings and Dispositions by District
S - 64 FY 89 Filings and Dispositions - First Judicial District
S - 65 FY 89 Filings and Dispositions - Second Judicial District
S - 66 FY 89 Filings and Dispositions - Third Judicial District
S - 67 FY 89 Filings and Dispositions - Fourth Judicial District

SUPREME COURT

SUPREME COURT
SUMMARY OF FILINGS
FY 87 - FY 89

Type of Case	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	% INCREASE FY88 to FY 89
Civil Appeals	356	338	325	-4%
Petitions for Hearing	107	98	95	-3%
Petitions for Review	112	146	156	+7%
Original Applications	12	25	17	-32%
TOTAL	587	607	593	-2%

SUMMARY OF DISPOSITIONS
FY 87 - FY 89

Type of Case	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	% INCREASE FY 88 to FY 89
Civil Appeals	278	371	280	-25%
Petitions for Hearing	120	113	96	-15%
Petitions for Review	111	142	147	+4%
Original Applications	13	23	18	-22%
TOTAL	522	649	541	-17%

SUPREME COURT
DISPOSITIONS BY TYPE OF DISPOSITION
FY 89

Type of Case	DISPOSITION BY		TOTAL
	Merits	Not on Merits	
Civil Appeals	159	121	280
Petitions for Hearing	4	92	96
Petitions for Review	26	121	147
Original Applications	15	3	18
TOTAL	204	337	541
% of Total	38%	62%	100%

SUPREME COURT
CASES PENDING AS OF JUNE 30, 1989

Type of Case	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	% INCREASE FY 88 to FY 89
Civil Appeals	379	347	388	+ 12%
Petitions for Hearing	34	19	23	+ 21%
Petitions for Review	35	38	50	+ 32%
Original Applications	7	9	7	-22%
TOTAL	455	413	468	+ 13%

SUPREME COURT
REASONS FOR CASES PENDING
JUNE 30, 1989

Type of Case	CASE AWAITNG								TOTAL
	Draft Opinion Circulating	Awaiting Draft Opinion	Records	Briefs	Argument	Decision	Rehearing/Record Return	Stayed	
Civil Appeals	55	88	97	93	21	0	19	15	388
Criminal Appeals	0	2	0	12	0	7	0	2	23
Petitions for Review	7	7	0	18	3	12	0	3	50
Original Applications	2	0	1	3	0	0	0	1	7
TOTAL	64	97	98	126	24	19	19	21	468
% of Total	14%	21%	21%	27%	5%	4%	4%	4%	100%

COURT OF APPEALS

COURT OF APPEALS
SUMMARY OF FILINGS
FY 87 - FY 89

Type of Case	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	% INCREASE FY 88 to FY 89
Merit Appeals	332	287	253	-12%
Sentence Appeals	137	146	151	+3%
Petitions for Review	54	62	62	-
Original Applications	0	2	0	-200%
TOTAL	523	497	466	-6%

SUMMARY OF DISPOSITIONS
FY 87 - FY 89

Type of Case	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	% INCREASE FY 88 to FY 89
Merit Appeals	293	256	280	+9%
Sentence Appeals	135	145	151	+4%
Petitions for Review	54	66	56	-15%
Original Applications	1	2	0	-200%
TOTAL	483	469	487	+4%

COURT OF APPEALS
DISPOSITIONS BY TYPE OF DISPOSITION
FY 89

Type of Case	DISPOSITION BY		TOTAL
	Merits	Not on Merits	
Merit Appeals	244	36	280
Sentence Appeals	126	25	151
Petitions for Review	9	47	56
Original Applications	-	-	-
TOTAL	379	108	487
% of Total	78%	22%	100%

COURT OF APPEALS
CASES PENDING AS OF JUNE 30, 1989

Type of Case	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	% INCREASE FY 88 to FY 89
Merit Appeals	331	360	322	-11%
Sentence Appeals	88	91	94	+3%
Petitions for Review	8	6	20	+333%
Original Applications	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	427	457	436	-5%

COURT OF APPEALS
REASONS FOR CASES PENDING
JUNE 30, 1989

Type of Case	CASE AWAITING								TOTAL
	Draft Disposition Circulating	Awaiting Draft Disposition	Records	Briefs	Submission	Decision	Rehearing	Stayed and/or Remand	
Merit Appeals	22	41	101	110	1	0	11	36	322
Sentence Appeals	3	31	20	25	3	0	2	10	94
Petitions for Review	0	1	0	12	1	6	0	0	20
Original Applications	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	25	73	121	147	5	6	13	46	436
% of Total	6%	17%	28%	34%	1%	1%	3%	10%	100%

STATEWIDE TRIAL COURT

ALASKA POPULATION
FY 89

COURT	POPULATION			% Increase 1980 to 1988	% of Statewide Total
	CENSUS 1980	ESTIMATE 1988*	INCREASE		
Anchorage	173017	222950	49933	+29	41.9%
Barrow	4199	5577	1378	+33	1.1%
Bethel	13354	15003	1649	+12	2.8%
Cordova	2241	2349	108	+5	.4%
Craig	3822	5654	1832	+48	1.1%
Dillingham	4616	6135	1519	+32	1.1%
Fairbanks	53983	72361	18378	+34	13.6%
Glennallen	501	522	21	+4	.1%
Homer	2209	9588	7379	+334	1.8%
Juneau	19528	24621	5093	+26	4.6%
Kenai	19785	26167	6382	+32	4.9%
Ketchikan	11316	12630	1314	+12	2.4%
Kodiak	9939	13669	3730	+37	2.6%
Kotzebue	3478	4254	776	+22	.8%
Nome	5229	6526	1297	+25	1.2%
Palmer	17766	37985	20219	+114	7.1%
Petersburg	3249	3521	272	+8	.7%
Seward	2809	3595	786	+28	.7%
Sitka	7803	8257	454	+6	1.5%
Tok	1702	2052	350	+21	.4%
Unalaska	3263	3475	212	+6	.6%
Valdez	5408	5654	246	+5	1.1%
Wrangell	2363	2640	277	+12	.5%
Other (low vol.)	28901	35815	6914	+24	6.7%
Total	400481	531000	130519	+33	100%

*Alaska Dept. of Labor Population Est./No New Est.

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	53794	64063	10269	+19	12.1%
Second	15567	19812	4245	+27	3.7%
Third	247830	339112	91282	+37	63.9%
Fourth	83290	108013	24723	+30	20.3%

Fiscal Year July 1 - June 30

ALASKA COURTS
DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, POLICE AND LAWYERS
FY 89

Location	Population 1989	Total Number Police*	Police per Thousand Population	Total Number of Lawyers	Lawyers Per Thousand Population
Anchorage	222950	319	1.4	1275	5.7
Barrow	5577	36	6.5	10	1.8
Bethel	15003	18	1.2	13	.9
Cordova	2349	10	4.3	1	.4
Craig	5654	10	1.8	0	-
Dillingham	6135	8	1.3	6	.9
Fairbanks	72361	66	.9	178	2.5
Glennallen	522	3	5.7	0	-
Homer	9588	17	1.8	8	.8
Juneau	24621	41	1.7	197	8.0
Kenai	26167	42	1.6	35	1.3
Ketchikan	12630	26	2.1	40	3.2
Kodiak	13669	31	2.3	25	1.8
Kotzebue	4254	14	3.3	5	1.2
Nome	6526	13	1.9	8	1.2
Palmer	37985	38	1.0	49	1.3
Petersburg	3521	9	2.6	1	.3
Seward	3595	12	3.3	0	-
Sitka	8257	19	2.3	15	1.8
Tok	2052	1	.5	0	-
Unalaska	3475	11	3.2	0	-
Valdez	5654	22	3.9	2	.4
Wrangell	2640	8	3.0	3	1.1
Other (low vol.)	35815	unknown	unknown	6	.2
Total	531000	774	1.5	1877	3.5

* Authorized Positions

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	64063	113	1.8	257	4.0
Second	19812	63	3.2	23	1.2
Third	339112	513	1.5	1402	4.1
Fourth	108013	85	.8	195	1.8

Fiscal Year July 1 - June 30

ALASKA COURTS
AUTHORIZED JUDICIAL POSITIONS
FY 89

COURT	Superior Court	District Court	Magis-trates	Masters	TOTAL	% of Statewide Total
Anchorage	13	9	5	4	31	27.7%
Barrow	1		1		2	1.8%
Bethel	1		1		2	1.8%
Cordova			1		1	.9%
Craig			1		1	.9%
Dillingham			1		1	.9%
Fairbanks	4	4	2	1	11	9.8%
Glennallen			1		1	.9%
Homer		1			1	.9%
Juneau	2	1			3	2.7%
Kenai	1		1		2	1.8%
Ketchikan	1	1			2	1.8%
Kodiak	1		1		2	1.8 %
Kotzebue	1		1		2	1.8%
Nome	1		1		2	1.8%
Palmer	1	1	1		3	2.7%
Petersburg*	.5		1		1.5	1.3%
Seward			1		1	.9%
Sitka	1		1		2	1.8%
Tok			1		1	.9%
Unalaska			1		1	.9%
Valdez	1		1		2	1.8%
Wrangell*	.5		1		1.5	1.3%
Other (low vol)			35		35	31.2%
TOTAL	30	17	60	5	112	100%

*Superior Court Judge for Wrangell/Petersburg

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	5	2	11	0	18	16.1%
Second	3	0	10	0	13	11.6%
Third	17	11	20	4	52	46.4%
Fourth	5	4	19	1	29	25.9%

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30

ALASKA COURTS
AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL POSITIONS
FY 89

COURT	POSITIONS BY RANGE					% of Statewide TOTAL
	BELOW 10	10 THROUGH 12	13 THROUGH 16	OVER 16	TOTAL	
Anchorage	28	106	33	7	174	44.7%
Barrow	1	3	1	0	5	1.3%
Bethel	4	3	1	0	8	2.0%
Cordova	0	1	0	0	1	.25%
Craig	1	1	0	0	2	.5%
Dillingham	1	1	0	0	2	.5%
Fairbanks	10	49	11	4	74	19.0%
Glennallen	1	1	0	0	2	.5%
Homer	1	1	1	0	3	.8%
Juneau	3	13	4	1	21	5.4%
Kenai	1	11	2	1	15	3.8%
Ketchikan	0	10	3	2	15	3.8%
Kodiak	2	4	2	0	8	2.0%
Kotzebue	0	4	1	0	5	1.3%
Nome	1	5	1	0	7	1.8%
Palmer	6	8	2	1	17	4.4%
Petersburg	1	2	0	0	3	.8%
Seward	1	2	0	0	3	.8%
Sitka	1	4	2	0	7	1.8%
Tok	0	1	0	0	1	.25%
Unalaska	0	1	0	0	1	.25%
Valdez	1	1	0	0	2	.5%
Wrangell	2	1	0	0	3	.8%
Other (low vol)	6	4	0	0	10	2.6%
TOTAL	72	237	64	16	389	100%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	10	32	9	3	54	13.9%
Second	2	12	3	0	17	4.4%
Third	43	138	40	9	230	59.1%
Fourth	17	55	12	4	88	22.6%

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30

ALASKA COURTS
OPERATING COSTS (THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)
FY 89

COURT	Personnel	Other	TOTAL	% of Statewide Total	Dollar Cost Per Case Filed	
					ALL FILINGS	LESS TRAFFIC FILINGS
Anchorage	9889.7	1488.4	11378.1	37.7%	$191	$404
Barrow	438.4	908.2	1346.6	4.5%	1380	1855
Bethel	528.3	216.1	744.4	2.5%	333	414
Cordova	79.5	113.8	193.3	.6%	306	395
Craig	107.8	45.9	153.7	.5%	215	270
Dillingham	122.6	118.2	240.8	.8%	345	396
Fairbanks	4456.2	844.1	5300.3	17.6%	340	616
Glennallen	131.2	15.2	146.4	.5%	155	736
Homer	245.3	99.7	345.0	1.1%	133	379
Juneau	1193.1	279.2	1472.3	4.9%	264	402
Kenai	837.3	176.4	1013.7	3.4%	129	340
Ketchikan	927.4	177.6	1105.0	3.7%	261	384
Kodiak	503	91.6	594.6	2.0%	138	412
Kotzebue	457.8	55.1	512.9	1.7%	476	636
Nome	544.6	261.5	806.1	2.7%	845	988
Palmer	899.8	305.2	1205.0	4.0%	105	360
Petersburg	111.9	147.7	259.6	.9%	436	548
Seward	160.1	27.1	187.2	.6%	53	219
Sitka	496.7	105.2	601.9	2.0%	271	570
Tok	115.2	65.1	180.3	.6%	280	680
Unalaska	122.4	67.5	189.9	.6%	416	570
Valdez	271.0	35.1	306.1	1.0%	277	461
Wrangell	259.1	107.5	366.6	1.2%	573	713
Other (low vol)	1131.0	386.5	1517.5	5.0%	312	601
TOTAL	24029.4	6137.9	30167.3	100%	$226	$466

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	3364.7	967.3	4332.0	14.4%	226	343
Second	1692.3	1311.2	3003.5	10.0%	532	673
Third	13445.0	2603.7	16048.7	53.2%	143	330
Fourth	5527.4	1256.0	6783.4	22.5%	257	472

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30

ALASKA COURTS
DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, COSTS AND JUDGES
FY 89

Location	PERCENTAGE OF STATEWIDE				
	Population	Operating Costs	Judges	Case Filings	Case Dispositions
Anchorage	41.9%	37.7%	27.7%	44.7%	46.0%
Barrow	1.1%	4.5%	1.8%	.7%	.7%
Bethel	2.8%	2.5%	1.8%	1.7%	1.6%
Cordova	.4%	0.6%	.9%	.5%	.4%
Craig	1.1%	0.5%	.9%	.5%	.5%
Dillingham	1.1%	0.8%	.9%	.5%	.5%
Fairbanks	13.6%	17.6%	9.8%	11 .7%	11.9%
Glennallen	.1%	0.5%	.9%	.7%	.7%
Homer	1.8%	1.1%	.9%	1.9%	1.3%
Juneau	4.6%	4.9%	2.7%	4.2%	3.7%
Kenai	4.9%	3.4%	1.8%	5.9%	6.1%
Ketchikan	2.4%	3.7%	1.8%	3.2%	2.0%
Kodiak	2.6%	2.0%	1.8%	3.2%	3.4%
Kotzebue	.8%	1.7%	1.8%	.8%	1.1%
Nome	1.2%	2.7%	1.8%	.7%	.7%
Palmer	7.1%	4.0%	2.7%	8.6%	9.1%
Petersburg	.7%	0.9%	1.3%	.4%	.4%
Seward	.7%	0.6%	.9%	2.7%	2.7%
Sitka	1.5%	2.0%	1.8%	1.7%	1.7%
Tok	.4%	0.6%	.9%	.5%	.5%
Unalaska	.6%	0.6%	.9%	.3%	.3%
Valdez	1.1%	1.0%	1.8%	.8%	.7%
Wrangell	.5%	1.2%	1.3%	.5%	.5%
Other (low vol.)	6.7%	5.0%	31.2%	3.6%	.3%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	12.1%	14.4%	16.1%	11.1%	9.5%
Second	3.7%	10.0%	11.6%	2.4%	2.6%
Third	63.9%	53.2%	46.4%	70.4%	71.7%
Fourth	20.3%	22.5%	25.9%	16.0%	16.2%

Fiscal Year July 1 - June 30

ALASKA COURTS
FILINGS
FY 89

Location	Superior Court	District Court	TOTAL	% of Statewide Total	Filings Per Judge
Anchorage	10392	49292	59684	44.7%	1925
Barrow	221	755	976	.7%	488
Bethel	575	1660	2235	1.7%	1118
Cordova		632	632	.5%	632
Craig		716	716	.5%	716
Dillingham		698	698	.5%	698
Fairbanks	2501	13088	15589	11.7%	1417
Glennallen		947	947	.7%	947
Homer		2587	2587	1.9%	2587
Juneau	1072	4505	5577	4.2%	1859
Kenai	970	6889	7859	5.9%	3930
Ketchikan	797	3431	4228	3.2%	2114
Kodiak	378	3935	4313	3.2%	2157
Kotzebue	307	770	1077	.8%	539
Nome	309	645	954	.7%	477
Palmer	878	10602	11480	8.6%	3827
Petersburg	106	489	595	.4%	397
Seward		3548	3548	2.7%	3548
Sitka	314	1910	2224	1.7%	1112
Tok		643	643	.5%	643
Unalaska		456	456	.3%	456
Valdez	125	982	1107	.8%	554
Wrangell	86	554	640	.5%	427
Other (low vol.)		4863	4863	3.6%	139
Total	19031	114597	133628	100%	1193

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	2375	12487	14862	11.1%	826
Second	837	2342	3179	2.4%	245
Third	12743	81364	94107	70.4%	1810
Fourth	3076	18404	21480	16.0%	741

Fiscal Year July 1 - June 30

ALASKA COURTS
DISPOSITIONS
FY 89

Location	Superior Court	District Court	TOTAL	% of State-wide Total	Dispositions Per Judge
Anchorage	9712	49132	58844	46.0%	1898
Barrow	159	679	838	.7%	419
Bethel	480	1621	2101	1.6%	1050
Cordova		483	483	.4%	483
Craig		639	639	.5%	639
Dillingham		644	644	.5%	644
Fairbanks	2439	12864	15303	11.9%	1391
Glennallen		909	909	.7%	909
Homer		1631	1631	1.3%	1631
Juneau	734	4025	4759	3.7%	1586
Kenai	950	6869	7819	6.1%	3910
Ketchikan	738	1838	2576	2.0%	1288
Kodiak	381	3949	4330	3.4%	2165
Kotzebue	338	1032	1370	1.1%	685
Nome	279	651	930	.7%	465
Palmer	827	10755	11582	9.1%	3861
Petersburg	80	495	575	.4%	383
Seward		3517	3517	2.7%	3517
Sitka	319	1944	2263	1.7%	1131
Tok		645	645	.5%	645
Unalaska		415	415	.3%	415
Valdez	81	780	861	.7%	431
Wrangell	63	549	612	.5%	408
Other (low vol.)		4229	4229	.3%	121
Total	17580	110295	127875	100%	1142

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	1934	10175	12109	9.5%	673
Second	776	2523	3299	2.6%	254
Third	11951	79767	91718	71.7%	1764
Fourth	2919	17830	20749	16.2%	715

Fiscal Year July 1 - June 30

SUPERIOR COURT

SUPERIOR COURT CASELOAD
FY 1989

During FY 89 superior court case filings remained at approximately the same level as FY 88 filings. Superior courts reporting significant (+10%) increases in FY 89 filings included Barrow (18%), Ketchikan (24%), Kotzebue (15%), Palmer (16%), Petersburg (23%) and Wrangell (26%); Anchorage showed no change in filings from FY 87 or FY 88.

Overall, superior courts reported a 2% increase in case dispositions from FY 88. Ketchikan (37%), Kotzebue (15%) and Petersburg (13%) all reported significant increases; Anchorage had a 4% increase in dispositions.

FELONY CASES

During FY 89 felony case filings increased by 9% over FY 88. Ten of the fifteen superior courts showed significant (+10%) increases in felony filings. There was a 67% increase from FY 88 in the number of drug related cases that were filed in the superior courts. Drug related cases made up 26% of the total felony filings.

DOMESTIC RELATIONS CASES

Domestic relations case filings increased by 9% over FY 88. There was no change from FY 88 in the number of divorce and dissolution cases filed, but there was a 13% increase in the number of domestic violence cases filed in the superior court. Divorce and dissolution cases comprise 56% of the superior court domestic relations filings and domestic violence cases are 27% of the caseload. Domestic violence cases are also filed in the district court.

OTHER CIVIL MATTERS

Other civil case filings (civil damages, administrative review, contracts and notes, housing and real estate matters, etc.) decreased by 16% statewide in FY 89. Six of the courts had significant (+10%) increases, however.

Other civil case dispositions decreased by 6% from FY 88. Again six of the courts reported significant (+10%) increases.

PROBATE CASES

Probate case filings decreased by 8% over FY 88, although six courts reported significant increases. Statewide there was an 8% decrease in probate dispositions. Kodiak reported an increase of 194%.

CHILDREN'S MATTERS

Filings of children's matters increased by 10% in FY 89 with a 28% increase in Anchorage, 36% in Kenai and 18% in Palmer.

Children's dispositions increased by 7% statewide with a 15% increase in Anchorage, 18% in Kenai, and 19% in Palmer.

SUPERIOR COURTS
SUMMARY OF FILINGS BY COURT
FY 86 - FY 89

COURT	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	% INCREASE	
					FY 86 to FY 89	FY 88 to FY 89
Anchorage	11169	10422	10410	10392	-7	-
Barrow	284	308	187	221	-23	+18
Bethel	559	556	553	575	+3	+4
Fairbanks	3112	2858	2762	2501	-20	-9
Juneau	1167	1045	1078	1072	-8	-1
Kenai	1096	1025	896	970	-12	+8
Ketchikan	714	745	644	797	+12	+24
Kodiak	490	426	435	378	-23	-13
Kotzebue	368	326	268	307	-17	+15
Nome	404	354	314	309	-24	-2
Palmer	1118	1000	755	878	-21	+16
Petersburg	86	101	86	106	+23	+23
Sitka	314	347	375	314	-	-16
Valdez	105	102	124	125	+19	+1
Wrangell	85	88	68	86	+1	+26
Total	21071	19703	18955	19031	-10	-

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	2366	2326	2251	2375	-	+6
Second	1056	988	769	837	-21	+9
Third	13978	12975	12620	12743	-9	+1
Fourth	3671	3414	3315	3076	-16	-7

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30

SUPERIOR COURTS
COMPOSITION OF FILINGS
FY 89

COURT	Felony	CIVIL			Children's Matters	TOTAL
		Probate	Domestic Relations	Other		
Anchorage	1054	1331	4906	2197	904	10392
Barrow	91	28	20	22	60	221
Bethel	190	105	89	71	120	575
Fairbanks	341	555	797	567	241	2501
Juneau	135	238	399	224	76	1072
Kenai	152	110	357	199	152	970
Ketchikan	146	145	256	149	101	797
Kodiak	76	77	124	78	23	378
Kotzebue	119	50	40	18	80	307
Nome	98	68	44	42	57	309
Palmer	173	111	368	106	120	878
Petersburg	48	17	20	11	10	106
Sitka	45	46	129	34	60	314
Valdez	58	17	28	15	7	125
Wrangell	31	11	16	11	17	86
Total	2757	2909	7593	3744	2028	19031
% of Total	14.5%	15.3%	39.9%	19.7%	10.6%	100%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	405	457	820	429	264	2375
Second	308	146	104	82	197	837
Third	1513	1646	5783	2595	1206	12743
Fourth	531	660	886	638	361	3076

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30

SUPERIOR COURTS
SUMMARY OF DISPOSITIONS BY COURT
FY 86 - FY 89

COURT	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	% INCREASE	
					FY 86 to FY 89	FY 88 to FY 89
Anchorage	9003	9854	9376	9712	+8	+4
Barrow	334	322	219	159	-52	-27
Bethel	501	478	464	480	-4	+3
Fairbanks	3566	2633	2632	2439	-32	-7
Juneau	909	924	795	734	-19	-8
Kenai	1131	991	925	950	-16	+3
Ketchikan	641	699	538	738	+15	+37
Kodiak	441	468	350	381	-14	+9
Kotzebue	330	331	293	338	+2	+15
Nome	392	377	316	279	-29	-12
Palmer	877	936	769	827	-6	+8
Petersburg	112	101	71	80	-29	+13
Sitka	318	310	346	319	-	-8
Valdez	70	69	108	81	+16	-25
Wrangell	81	87	66	63	-22	-5
Total	18706	18580	17268	17580	-6	+2

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	2061	2121	1816	1934	-6	+6
Second	1056	1030	828	776	-27	-6
Third	11522	12318	11528	11951	+4	+4
Fourth	4067	3111	3096	2919	-28	-6

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30

SUPERIOR COURTS
FELONY CASE FILINGS
FY 86 - FY 89

COURT	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	% INCREASE	
					FY 86 to FY 89	FY 88 to FY 89
Anchorage	1103	957	941	1054	-4	+12
Barrow	50	86	45	91	+82	+102
Bethel	142	158	171	190	+33	+11
Fairbanks	343	441	393	341	-1	-13
Juneau	119	115	147	135	+13	-8
Kenai	174	143	97	152	-13	+57
Ketchikan	147	133	116	146	-1	+26
Kodiak	104	99	109	76	-27	-30
Kotzebue	93	80	103	119	+28	+16
Nome	109	103	100	98	-10	-2
Palmer	198	227	156	173	-13	+11
Petersburg	12	25	32	48	+300	+50
Sitka	37	50	60	45	+22	-25
Valdez	20	24	45	58	+190	+29
Wrangell	7	20	11	31	+343	+182
Total	2658	2661	2526	2757	+4	+9

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	322	343	366	405	+26	+11
Second	252	269	248	308	+22	+24
Third	1599	1450	1348	1513	-5	+12
Fourth	485	599	564	531	+9	-6

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30

SUPERIOR COURTS FELONY CASES
COMPOSITION OF FILINGS
FY 89

COURT	CASE TYPE					TOTAL
	VIOLENT	PROPERTY	FRAUD/ FORGERY	DRUGS	OTHER	
Anchorage	362	325	58	275	34	1054
Barrow	45	8	2	34	2	91
Bethel	111	58	4	10	7	190
Fairbanks	106	87	18	70	60	341
Juneau	47	40	6	30	12	135
Kenai	63	35	9	31	14	152
Ketchikan	47	26	14	37	22	146
Kodiak	25	16	7	23	5	76
Kotzebue	35	17	-	63	4	119
Nome	47	25	3	18	5	98
Palmer	43	56	4	47	23	173
Petersburg	12	9	3	22	2	48
Sitka	17	6	3	16	3	45
Valdez	15	5	0	33	5	58
Wrangell	13	0	2	13	3	31
Total	988	713	133	722	201	2757
% of Total	35.8%	25.9%	4.8%	26.2%	7.3%	100%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	136	81	28	118	42	405
Second	127	50	5	115	11	308
Third	508	437	78	409	81	1513
Fourth	217	145	22	80	67	531

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30

SUPERIOR COURTS
FELONY CASE DISPOSITIONS
FY 86 - FY 89

COURT	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	% INCREASE	
					FY 86 to FY 89	FY 88 to FY 89
Anchorage	1043	947	876	959	-8	+9
Barrow	71	62	66	59	-17	-11
Bethel	120	111	167	169	+41	+1
Fairbanks	414	384	334	319	-23	-4
Juneau	132	125	110	100	-24	-9
Kenai	175	127	93	122	-30	+31
Ketchikan	108	130	104	120	+11	+15
Kodiak	113	92	98	84	-26	-14
Kotzebue	93	63	113	108	+16	-4
Nome	98	94	119	84	-14	-29
Palmer	153	157	180	163	+7	-9
Petersburg	8	28	22	32	+300	+45
Sitka	32	40	58	46	+44	-21
Valdez	16	16	35	30	+88	-14
Wrangell	14	13	17	14	-	-18
Total	2590	2389	2392	2409	-7	+1

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	294	336	311	312	+6	-
Second	262	219	298	251	-4	-16
Third	1500	1339	1282	1358	-9	+6
Fourth	534	495	501	488	-9	-3

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30

SUPERIOR COURTS
FELONY CASES
DISPOSITION RESULTS FY 89

COURT	STAGES OF DISPOSITION									TOTAL
	AT/BEFORE ARRAIGNMENT		BETWEEN ARRAIGNMENT AND TRIAL			COURT TRIALS		JURY TRIALS		
	DS/ DP	PG	DS/ DP	PG	Other	Guilty	Not Guilty	Guilty	Not Guilty	
Anchorage	9	28	183	640	6	2	0	70	21	959
Barrow	0	0	23	24	1	0	0	4	7	59
Bethel	0	0	49	117	1	0	0	1	1	169
Fairbanks	0	0	63	208	3	4	0	30	11	319
Juneau	1	0	21	67	4	1	0	6	0	100
Kenai	0	1	11	97	2	0	0	10	1	122
Ketchikan	1	6	28	74	6	0	0	1	4	120
Kodiak	1	3	30	48	0	0	0	2	0	84
Kotzebue	0	0	78	29	1	0	0	0	0	108
Nome	1	0	33	48	1	0	0	1	0	84
Palmer	0	0	51	100	3	1	0	8	0	163
Petersburg	0	1	12	18	1	0	0	0	0	32
Sitka	4	1	12	25	0	0	0	1	3	46
Valdez	0	0	7	23	0	0	0	0	0	30
Wrangell	0	0	5	7	2	0	0	0	0	14
TOTAL	17	40	606	1525	31	8	0	134	48	2409
% of Total	.7%	1.7%	25.2%	63.3%	1.3%	.3%	-	5.6%	1.9%	100%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	6	8	78	191	13	1	0	8	7	312
Second	1	0	134	101	3	0	0	5	7	251
Third	10	32	282	908	11	3	0	90	22	1358
Fourth	0	0	112	325	4	4	0	31	12	488

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30

SUPERIOR COURTS
PROBATE CASE FILINGS
FY 86 - FY 89

COURT	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	% INCREASE	
					FY 86 to FY 89	FY 88 to FY 89
Anchorage	1368	1280	1606	1331	-3	-17
Barrow	26	19	21	28	+8	+33
Bethel	116	108	142	105	-9	-26
Fairbanks	584	484	576	555	-5	-4
Juneau	162	168	195	238	+47	+22
Kenai	86	122	137	110	+28	-20
Ketchikan	111	106	84	145	+31	+73
Kodiak	46	70	85	77	+67	-9
Kotzebue	42	44	52	50	+19	-4
Nome	65	76	62	68	+5	+10
Palmer	98	112	78	111	+13	+42
Petersburg	19	17	19	17	-11	-11
Sitka	55	47	89	46	-16	-48
Valdez	10	12	9	17	+70	+89
Wrangell	15	9	18	11	-27	-39
Total	2803	2674	3173	2909	+4%	-8%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	362	347	405	457	+26	+13
Second	133	139	135	146	+10	+8
Third	1608	1596	1915	1646	+2	-14
Fourth	700	592	718	660	-6	-8

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30

SUPERIOR COURTS
PROBATE CASE COMPOSITION OF FILINGS
FY 89

COURT	CASE TYPE							TOTAL
	Adoption	Estates	Sanity	Guard-ianship	Probate Waiver	Protective	Other	
Anchorage	273	629	235	108	0	86	0	1331
Barrow	13	3	3	2	0	0	7	28
Bethel	53	14	24	13	0	0	1	105
Fairbanks	100	219	155	51	0	30	0	555
Juneau	37	57	115	11	0	0	18	238
Kenai	19	51	21	5	0	0	14	110
Ketchikan	32	51	46	8	0	3	5	145
Kodiak	23	32	11	6	0	0	5	77
Kotzebue	21	7	13	5	0	0	4	50
Nome	28	12	23	3	0	0	2	68
Palmer	27	51	17	9	0	1	6	111
Petersburg	2	10	4	1	0	0	0	17
Sitka	6	23	3	3	0	0	11	46
Valdez	3	5	1	4	0	0	4	17
Wrangell	2	4	1	1	0	0	3	17
Total	639	1168	672	230	0	120	80	2909
% of Total	21.9%	40.2%	23.1%	7.9%	-	4.1%	2.8%	100%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	79	145	169	24	0	3	37	463
Second	62	22	39	10	0	0	13	146
Third	345	768	285	132	0	87	29	1646
Fourth	153	233	179	64	0	30	1	660

FISCAL YEAR JUly 1 - JUNE 30

SUPERIOR COURTS
PROBATE CASE DISPOSITIONS
FY 86 - FY 89

COURT	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	% INCREASE	
					FY 86 to FY 89	FY 88 to FY 89
Anchorage	924	878	1356	1115	+21	-18
Barrow	33	22	17	15	-55	-12
Bethel	98	109	106	75	-23	-29
Fairbanks	470	774	558	536	+14	-4
Juneau	93	143	141	161	+73	+14
Kenai	75	75	101	75	-	-26
Ketchikan	98	99	72	131	+34	+82
Kodiak	18	16	18	53	+194	+194
Kotzebue	42	34	47	56	+33	+19
Nome	59	83	56	55	-7	-2
Palmer	56	71	60	80	+43	+33
Petersburg	15	18	13	12	-20	-8
Sitka	70	29	90	42	-40	-53
Valdez	4	10	6	8	+100	+33
Wrangell	10	10	13	15	+50	+15
Total	2065	2371	2654	2429	+18	-8

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	286	299	329	361	+26	+10
Second	134	139	120	126	-6	+5
Third	1077	1050	1541	1331	+24	-14
Fourth	568	883	664	611	+8	-8

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30

SUPERIOR COURTS
DOMESTIC RELATIONS CASE FILINGS
FY 86 - FY 89

COURT	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	% INCREASE	
					FY 86 to FY 89	FY 88 to FY 89
Anchorage	5102	4608	4443	4906	-4	+10
Barrow	72	72	21	20	-72	-5
Bethel	155	128	67	89	-43	+33
Fairbanks	1233	960	868	797	-35	-8
Juneau	458	418	342	399	-13	+17
Kenai	393	319	345	357	-9	+3
Ketchikan	238	238	221	256	+8	+16
Kodiak	180	146	115	124	-31	+8
Kotzebue	68	41	24	40	-41	+67
Nome	58	59	40	44	-24	+10
Palmer	543	429	275	368	-32	+34
Petersburg	27	38	18	20	-26	+11
Sitka	90	114	110	129	+43	+17
Valdez	43	32	44	28	-35	-36
Wrangell	43	35	27	16	-63	-41
Total	8703	7637	6960	7593	-13	+9

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	856	843	718	820	-4	+14
Second	198	172	85	104	-47	+22
Third	6261	5534	5222	5783	-8	+11
Fourth	1388	1088	935	886	-36	-5

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30

SUPERIOR COURTS
DOMESTIC RELATIONS CASES
COMPOSITION OF FILINGS
FY 89

COURT	CASE TYPE					TOTAL
	Divorce	Dissolution of Marriage	Reciprocal Support	Domestic Violence	Other	
Anchorage	841	1445	644	1531	445	4906
Barrow	7	10	0	3	0	20
Bethel	11	13	33	31	1	89
Fairbanks	259	475	17	17	29	797
Juneau	75	173	7	132	12	399
Kenai	44	150	12	123	28	357
Ketchikan	71	125	1	50	9	256
Kodiak	48	61	0	9	6	124
Kotzebue	6	12	15	7	0	40
Nome	13	11	19	1	0	44
Palmer	60	187	1	76	44	368
Petersburg	5	15	0	0	0	20
Sitka	20	51	1	53	4	129
Valdez	5	22	0	1	0	28
Wrangell	6	6	2	1	1	16
Total	1471	2756	752	2035	579	7593
% of Total	19.4%	36.3%	9.9%	26.8%	7.6%	100%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	177	370	11	236	26	820
Second	26	33	34	11	0	104
Third	998	1865	657	1740	523	5783
Fourth	270	488	50	48	30	886

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30

SUPERIOR COURTS
DOMESTIC RELATIONS CASE DISPOSITIONS
FY 86 - FY 89

COURT	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	% INCREASE FY 86 to FY 89	% INCREASE FY 88 to FY 89
Anchorage	4544	3959	3999	4682	+3	+17
Barrow	66	81	26	19	-71	-27
Bethel	153	116	53	81	-47	+53
Fairbanks	1575	886	882	746	-53	-15
Juneau	419	380	296	303	-28	+2
Kenai	426	325	330	320	-25	-3
Ketchikan	276	221	205	251	-9	+22
Kodiak	173	185	110	115	-34	+4
Kotzebue	79	49	13	29	-63	+53
Nome	69	59	39	40	-42	+3
Palmer	469	485	307	387	-17	+26
Petersburg	27	41	17	19	-30	+12
Sitka	89	96	104	121	+36	+16
Valdez	36	22	40	27	-25	-32
Wrangell	40	37	24	15	-62	-37
Total	8441	6942	6451	7155	-15	+11

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	851	775	646	709	-17	+10
Second	214	189	84	88	-59	+5
Third	5648	4976	4786	5531	-2	+16
Fourth	1728	1002	935	827	-52	-12

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30

SUPERIOR COURTS
DOMESTIC RELATIONS CASES
DISPOSITION STAGES
FY 89

COURT	STAGE OF DISPOSITION					TOTAL
	Dismissed	Divorce Hearing	Trial	Domestic Violence	Other	
Anchorage	523	1809	125	1458	767	4682
Barrow	6	3	0	3	7	19
Bethel	15	19	0	30	17	81
Fairbanks	57	475	174	18	22	746
Juneau	47	151	0	99	6	303
Kenai	37	0	158	117	8	320
Ketchikan	34	148	4	50	15	251
Kodiak	22	77	4	11	1	115
Kotzebue	9	10	0	7	3	29
Nome	8	17	0	1	14	40
Palmer	70	188	8	73	48	387
Petersburg	2	16	1	0	0	19
Sitka	11	56	0	46	8	121
Valdez	1	21	0	5	0	27
Wrangell	6	4	0	1	4	15
Total	848	2994	474	1919	920	7155
% of Total	11.9%	41.8%	6.6%	26.8%	12.9%	100%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	100	375	5	196	33	709
Second	23	30	0	11	24	88
Third	653	2095	295	1664	824	5531
Fourth	72	494	174	48	39	827

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30

SUPERIOR COURTS
OTHER CIVIL CASE FILINGS
FY 86 - FY 89

COURT	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	% INCREASE	
					FY 86 to FY 89	FY 88 to FY 89
Anchorage	2923	2898	2715	2197	-25	-19
Barrow	30	27	17	22	-27	+29
Bethel	50	55	55	71	+42	+29
Fairbanks	699	738	704	567	-19	-19
Juneau	325	270	284	224	-31	-21
Kenai	273	246	205	199	-27	-3
Ketchikan	131	148	118	149	+14	+26
Kodiak	121	84	85	78	-36	-8
Kotzebue	99	91	26	18	-82	-31
Nome	92	50	36	42	-54	+17
Palmer	148	134	144	106	-28	-26
Petersburg	11	10	9	11	-	+22
Sitka	62	73	32	34	-45	+6
Valdez	27	26	18	15	-44	-17
Wrangell	9	7	6	11	+22	+83
Total	5000	4857	4454	3744	-25	-16

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	538	508	449	429	-20	-4
Second	221	168	79	82	-63	+4
Third	3492	3388	3167	2595	-26	-18
Fourth	749	793	759	638	-15	-16

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30

SUPERIOR COURT OTHER CIVIL CASES
COMPOSITION OF FILINGS FY 89

COURT	CASE TYPE						TOTAL
	Admin. Review	Civil Damages	Debt/ Contract	Personal Injury	Property Damages	Other	
Anchorage	172	0	723	473	39	790	2197
Barrow	0	0	1	1	0	20	22
Bethel	0	0	6	19	3	43	71
Fairbanks	81	1	110	115	12	248	567
Juneau	27	5	1	19	5	167	224
Kenai	27	0	31	44	5	92	199
Ketchikan	3	0	11	12	1	122	149
Kodiak	2	0	17	19	1	39	78
Kotzebue	0	0	4	7	0	7	18
Nome	0	0	8	11	2	21	42
Palmer	2	18	0	26	1	59	106
Petersburg	0	0	0	4	0	7	11
Sitka	1	0	3	5	0	25	34
Valdez	0	0	1	1	0	13	15
Wrangell	0	1	2	1	0	7	11
TOTAL	315	25	918	757	69	1660	3744
% of Total	8.4%	.7%	24.5%	20.2%	1.8%	44.3%	100%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	31	6	17	41	6	328	395
Second	0	0	13	19	2	48	82
Third	203	18	772	563	46	993	2595
Fourth	81	1	116	134	15	291	638

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30

SUPERIOR COURTS
OTHER CIVIL CASE DISPOSITIONS
FY 86 - FY 89

COURT	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	% INCREASE FY 86 to FY 89	% INCREASE FY 88 to FY 89
Anchorage	2109	3713	2793	2550	+21	-9
Barrow	38	32	22	13	-66	-41
Bethel	44	39	30	43	-2	+43
Fairbanks	917	441	649	612	-32	-6
Juneau	224	229	190	165	-26	-13
Kenai	237	236	200	195	-18	-2
Ketchikan	112	96	98	150	+34	+53
Kodiak	99	128	88	92	-7	+5
Kotzebue	64	99	50	63	-2	+26
Nome	69	74	51	34	-51	-33
Palmer	136	128	145	105	-23	-28
Petersburg	8	10	6	12	+50	+100
Sitka	57	82	34	46	-19	+35
Valdez	11	16	21	12	+9	-43
Wrangell	11	8	3	9	-18	+200
Total	4136	5331	4380	4101	-1	-6

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	412	425	331	382	-7	+15
Second	171	205	123	110	-36	-11
Third	2592	4221	3247	2954	+14	-9
Fourth	961	480	679	655	-32	-4

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30

SUPERIOR COURTS
OTHER CIVIL CASE DISPOSITION STAGES
FY 89

COURT	STAGE OF DISPOSITION						TOTAL
	Dismiss/ Settled	Default	Summary Judgment	Court Trial	Jury Trial	Other	
Anchorage	934	121	370	40	33	1052	2550
Barrow	10	0	1	0	0	2	13
Bethel	26	3	1	1	1	11	43
Fairbanks	341	38	11	64	18	140	612
Juneau	101	15	4	9	1	35	165
Kenai	109	8	2	46	1	29	195
Ketchikan	80	12	5	4	2	47	150
Kodiak	59	6	1	0	0	26	92
Kotzebue	57	1	0	0	0	5	63
Nome	17	1	0	1	0	15	34
Palmer	62	3	7	1	0	32	105
Petersburg	2	1	1	1	1	6	12
Sitka	35	2	1	0	0	8	46
Valdez	5	2	0	0	0	5	12
Wrangell	6	0	0	0	0	3	9
TOTAL	1844	213	404	167	57	1416	4101
% of Total	44.9%	5.2%	9.9%	4.1%	1.4%	34.5%	100%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	224	30	11	14	4	99	382
Second	84	2	1	1	0	22	110
Third	1169	140	380	87	34	1144	2954
Fourth	367	41	12	65	19	151	655

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30

SUPERIOR COURTS
CHILDREN'S MATTERS FILINGS
FY 86 -FY 89

COURT	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	% INCREASE	
					FY 86 to FY 89	FY 88 to FY 89
Anchorage	673	679	705	904	+34	+28
Barrow	106	104	83	60	-43	-28
Bethel	96	107	118	120	+25	+2
Fairbanks	253	235	221	241	-5	+9
Juneau	103	74	110	76	-26	-31
Kenai	170	195	112	152	-11	+36
Ketchikan	87	120	105	101	+16	-4
Kodiak	39	27	41	23	-41	-44
Kotzebue	66	70	63	80	+21	+27
Nome	80	66	76	57	-29	-25
Palmer	131	98	102	120	-8	+18
Petersburg	17	11	8	10	-41	+25
Sitka	70	63	84	60	-14	-29
Valdez	5	8	8	7	+40	-12
Wrangell	11	17	6	17	+55	+183
Total	1907	1874	1842	2028	+6	+10

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	288	285	313	264	-8	-16
Second	252	240	222	197	-22	-11
Third	1018	1007	968	1206	+18	+25
Fourth	349	342	339	361	+3	+6

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30

SUPERIOR COURTS
CHILDREN'S MATTERS DISPOSITIONS
FY 86 - FY 89

COURT	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	% INCREASE	
					FY 86 to FY 89	FY 88 to FY 89
Anchorage	383	357	352	406	+6	+15
Barrow	126	125	88	53	-58	-40
Bethel	86	103	108	112	+30	+4
Fairbanks	190	148	209	226	+19	+8
Juneau	41	47	58	5	-88	-91
Kenai	218	228	201	238	+9	+18
Ketchikan	47	153	59	86	+83	+46
Kodiak	38	47	36	37	-3	+3
Kotzebue	52	86	64	82	+58	+28
Nome	97	67	51	66	-32	+29
Palmer	63	95	77	92	+46	+19
Petersburg	54	4	13	5	-91	-62
Sitka	70	63	60	64	-9	+7
Valdez	3	5	6	4	+33	-33
Wrangell	6	19	9	10	+67	+11
Total	1474	1547	1391	1486	+1	+7

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	218	286	199	170	-22	-15
Second	275	278	203	201	-27	-1
Third	705	732	672	777	+10	+16
Fourth	276	251	317	338	+22	+7

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30

DISTRICT COURT
(Higher Volume)

HIGHER VOLUME DISTRICT COURTS CASELOAD FY 1989

District court statistics are maintained separately for high and low volume courts. There are 23 higher volume courts (including all district courts located with a superior court) and 31 lower volume courts.

Total filings in higher volume district courts decreased by 11% from FY 88 levels. Total non-traffic filings decreased by 4% while traffic cases showed a 15% decrease due in part to city tickets now being handled by the city. Total dispositions in these courts decreased by 10%.

MISDEMEANOR CASES

Misdemeanor case filings increased by 2% during FY 89 in higher volume district courts. Valdez (40%), Cordova (57%) and Seward (24%) all had significant (+10%) increases due in part to the oil spill activities centered in those locations.

There was no change in misdemeanor dispositions statewide during FY 89, but there was a 14% increase in trials.

Traffic related offenses continue to be the largest category of misdemeanor case filings (44%). These offenses include driving while intoxicated (DWI), reckless/negligent driving, driving with a revoked/suspended license and several accident-related traffic offenses.

SMALL CLAIMS CASES

Statewide filings of small claims cases in higher volume district courts decreased by 9% in FY 89. Barrow, Bethel, Ketchikan, Kodiak, Kotzebue, Seward, Tok, Unalaska and Wrangell had significant (+10) increases. Fairbanks had a 9% increase in filings.

Statewide there was a 15% increase in small claims dispositions in FY 89. Anchorage reported a 46% increase in dispositions with a 14% increase in trials.

OTHER CIVIL FILINGS

Other civil case filings (civil damages, debts, contracts and notes, domestic violence, etc.) decreased by 16% during FY 89.

Dispositions of other civil cases increased by 16%, with a 69% increase in trials.

There was a 9% increase in the number of domestic violence cases that were filed in the district courts in FY 89. Eight percent of all the civil cases statewide were domestic violence.

TRAFFIC CASES

Traffic citation cases are not reported to the administrative office until final disposition. Because of this, filings for traffic matters understate the actual workload in any given year. Wherever filing data is required to assess the overall workload of the courts, traffic disposition data has been substituted for traffic filing data in all tables and charts in this report.

Traffic dispositions data is taken from automated files maintained by the Department of Public Safety. Court system personnel enter traffic citation dispositions data into these files. On an annual basis, computer programs are run against these files to determine the number of traffic citations disposed of by each court location during the preceding year. Overall, traffic dispositions during FY 89 decreased by 15% from FY 88. This is due in part to the cities handling their own traffic citations now. Citations with bailable offenses (mail-in bail) issued under city ordinances that were once processed by the state court system are now handled by the cities.

CHILDREN'S MATTERS

Although children's matters are normally within the jurisdiction of superior courts, some district court magistrates are empowered to act as standing masters for children's proceedings with the concurrence of the parties. The administrative office began collecting data on these cases in FY 84. There were 38 such cases reported in FY 89.

DISTRICT COURTS
FILINGS
FY 86 - FY 89

COURT	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	% INCREASE	
					FY 86 to FY 89	FY 88 to FY 89
Anchorage	68665	69024	65798	49292	-28	-26
Barrow	721	594	906	755	+5	-17
Bethel	1876	1383	1113	1660	-12	+49
Cordova	497	452	422	632	+27	+50
Craig	707	920	859	716	+1	-17
Dillingham	774	684	625	698	-10	+12
Fairbanks	14851	16325	15828	13088	-12	-17
Glennallen	528	543	382	947	+79	+148
Homer	2096	2030	2044	2587	+23	+26
Juneau	7942	6465	4538	4505	-43	-1
Kenai	7624	6671	6954	6889	-10	-1
Ketchikan	3922	3341	2830	3431	-13	+21
Kodiak	2806	3561	2910	3935	+40	+35
Kotzebue	945	988	875	770	-19	-12
Nome	1024	769	786	645	-37	-18
Palmer	9812	11157	8999	10602	+8	+18
Petersburg	690	509	568	489	-29	-14
Seward	2354	2092	2322	3548	+51	+53
Sitka	1680	1906	1961	1910	+14	-3
Tok	753	832	578	643	-15	+11
Unalaska	348	503	562	456	+31	-19
Valdez	538	564	669	982	+83	+47
Wrangell	641	618	838	554	-14	-34
Total	131794	131931	123367	109734	-17	-11

TRAFFIC DISPOSITIONS USED AS FILINGS

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	15582	13759	11594	11605	-26	-
Second	2690	2351	2567	2170	-19	-15
Third	96042	97281	91687	80568	-16	-12
Fourth	17480	18540	17519	15391	-12	-12

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30

DISTRICT COURTS
COMPOSITION OF FILINGS
FY 89

COURT	MISDEMEANOR	OTHER		CIVIL		TOTAL
		TRAFFIC@	CHILDREN'S MATTERS	SMALL CLAIMS	OTHER CIVIL	
Anchorage*	7767	31493		5818	4214	49292
Barrow*	297	250		162	46	755
Bethel*	948	437		237	38	1660
Cordova	302	143	0	61	126	632
Craig	463	146	6	73	28	716
Dillingham	454	90	12	71	71	698
Fairbanks*	3431	6985		1851	821	13088
Glennallen	151	748	10	23	15	947
Homer	525	1676	0	212	174	2587
Juneau*	1272	1912		800	521	4505
Kenai*	1442	4874		249	324	6889
Ketchikan*	1460	1352		534	85	3431
Kodiak*	649	2869		322	95	3935
Kotzebue*	356	271		114	29	770
Nome*	353	138		120	34	645
Palmer*	1785	8129		473	215	10602
Petersburg*	267	121		81	20	489
Seward	562	2692	0	250	44	3548
Sitka*	431	1168		254	57	1910
Tok	222	378	5	34	4	643
Unalaska	214	123	6	38	75	456
Valdez*	433	443		71	35	982
Wrangell*	272	126		133	23	554
Total	24056	66564	39	11981	7094	109734
% of Total	21.9%	60.7%	.03%	10.9%	6.5%	100%

@Traffic dispositions used as filings. *Children's Matters reported in Superior Court.

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	4165	4825	6	1875	734	11605
Second	1006	659	-	396	109	2170
Third	14284	53280	28	7588	5388	80568
Fourth	4601	7800	5	2122	863	15391

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30

DISTRICT COURTS
DISPOSITIONS
FY 86 - FY 89

COURT	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	% INCREASE FY 86 to FY 89	% INCREASE FY 88 to FY 89
Anchorage	60954	62628	60620	49132	-19	-19
Barrow	801	677	879	679	-15	-23
Bethel	1776	1372	1028	1621	-9	+58
Cordova	417	394	410	483	+16	+18
Craig	632	782	669	639	+1	-4
Dillingham	683	669	513	644	-6	+26
Fairbanks	15758	15762	16052	12864	-18	-20
Glennallen	498	514	366	909	+83	+148
Homer	1852	1817	1833	1631	-12	-11
Juneau	7346	6169	4934	4025	-45	-18
Kenai	7437	6838	6920	6869	-8	-1
Ketchikan	3773	3312	2692	1838	-51	-32
Kodiak	2799	3560	2778	3949	+41	+42
Kotzebue	972	930	954	1032	+6	+8
Nome	1032	844	771	651	-37	-16
Palmer	9310	10671	9028	10755	+16	+19
Petersburg	666	520	515	495	-26	-4
Seward	2218	2002	2270	3517	+59	+55
Sitka	1605	1828	1857	1944	+21	+5
Tok	721	828	568	645	-11	+14
Unalaska	295	437	504	415	+41	-18
Valdez	472	488	661	780	+65	+18
Wrangell	626	623	767	549	-12	-28
Total	122643	123665	117589	106066	-14	-10

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	14648	13234	11434	9490	-35	-17
Second	2805	2451	2604	2362	-16	-9
Third	86935	90018	85903	79084	-9	-8
Fourth	18255	17962	17648	15130	-17	-14

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30

DISTRICT COURTS
NON-TRAFFIC FILINGS
FY 86 - FY 89

COURT	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	% INCREASE	
					FY 86 to FY 89	FY 88 to FY 89
Anchorage	22695	23062	20274	17799	-22	-12
Barrow	485	349	379	505	+4	+33
Bethel	1111	866	849	1223	+10	+44
Cordova	393	389	358	489	+24	+37
Craig	497	574	632	570	+15	-10
Dillingham	582	517	553	608	+4	+10
Fairbanks	5808	6455	5833	6103	+5	+5
Glennallen	314	277	236	199	-37	-16
Homer	1026	1121	1023	911	-11	-11
Juneau	3739	3225	2317	2593	-31	+12
Kenai	2664	2486	2263	2015	-24	-11
Ketchikan	1643	1853	1719	2079	+27	+21
Kodiak	1060	993	1098	1066	-	-3
Kotzebue	755	804	672	499	-34	-26
Nome	739	533	626	507	-31	-19
Palmer	3274	3278	2813	2473	-24	-12
Petersburg	419	363	439	368	-12	-16
Seward	649	726	703	856	+32	+22
Sitka	688	857	751	742	+8	-1
Tok	236	318	287	265	+12	-8
Unalaska	271	315	356	333	+23	-6
Valdez	351	381	456	539	+54	+18
Wrangell	442	342	510	428	-3	-16
Total	49841	50084	45147	43170	-13	-4

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	7428	7214	6368	6780	-9	+6
Second	1979	1686	1677	1511	-24	-10
Third	33279	33545	30133	27288	-18	-9
Fourth	7155	7639	6969	7591	+6	+9

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30

DISTRICT COURTS
NON-TRAFFIC DISPOSITIONS
FY 86 - FY 89

COURT	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	% INCREASE	
					FY 86 to FY 89	FY 88 to FY 89
Anchorage	14984	16666	15096	17639	+18	+17
Barrow	565	432	352	429	-24	+22
Bethel	1011	855	764	1184	+17	+55
Cordova	313	331	346	340	+9	-2
Craig	422	436	442	493	+17	+12
Dillingham	491	502	441	575	+17	+30
Fairbanks	6715	5892	6057	5879	-12	-3
Glennallen	284	248	220	161	-43	-27
Homer	782	908	812	1389	+78	+71
Juneau	3143	2929	2713	2113	-33	-22
Kenai	2477	2653	2229	1995	-19	-10
Ketchikan	1494	1824	1581	1747	+17	+10
Kodiak	1053	992	966	1080	+3	+12
Kotzebue	782	746	751	761	-3	+1
Nome	747	608	611	513	-31	-16
Palmer	2772	2792	2842	2626	-5	-8
Petersburg	395	374	386	374	-5	-3
Seward	513	636	651	825	+61	+27
Sitka	613	779	647	776	+27	+20
Tok	204	314	277	267	+31	-4
Unalaska	218	249	298	292	+34	-2
Valdez	285	305	448	337	+18	-25
Wrangell	427	347	439	423	-1	-4
Total	40690	41818	39369	42218	+4	+7

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	6494	6689	6208	5926	-8	-5
Second	2094	1786	1714	1703	-19	-1
Third	24172	26282	24349	27259	+13	+12
Fourth	7930	7061	7098	7330	-8	+3

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30

DISTRICT COURTS
MISDEMEANOR CASE FILINGS
FY 86 - FY 89

COURT	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	% INCREASE	
					FY 86 to FY 89	FY 88 to FY 89
Anchorage	7989	8995	7641	7767	-3	+2
Barrow	365	287	242	297	-19	+23
Bethel	626	664	622	948	+51	+52
Cordova	228	184	192	302	+32	+57
Craig	459	495	501	463	+1	-8
Dillingham	362	327	341	454	+25	+33
Fairbanks	3247	3687	3343	3431	+6	+3
Glennallen	132	129	130	151	+14	+16
Homer	478	490	528	525	+10	-1
Juneau	1758	1378	1079	1272	-28	+18
Kenai	1927	1808	1730	1442	-25	-17
Ketchikan	1221	1229	1204	1460	+20	+21
Kodiak	710	760	792	649	-9	-18
Kotzebue	600	579	591	356	-41	-40
Nome	493	438	338	353	-28	+4
Palmer	1747	1974	1880	1785	+2	-5
Petersburg	303	259	289	267	-12	-8
Seward	427	453	455	562	+32	+24
Sitka	433	509	444	431	-	-3
Tok	184	279	245	222	+21	-9
Unalaska	125	212	249	214	+71	-14
Valdez	208	238	309	433	+108	+40
Wrangell	316	240	379	272	-14	-28
Total	24338	25614	23524	24056	-1	+2

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	4490	4110	3896	4165	-7	+7
Second	1458	1304	1171	1006	-31	-14
Third	14333	15570	14247	14284	-	-
Fourth	4057	4630	4210	4601	+13	+9

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30

DISTRICT COURT MISDEMEANOR CASES COMPOSITION OF FILINGS FY 89

COURTS	Violence	Theft/ Fraud	Environ-mental	Nui-sance	Alcohol/ Drugs	Resisting the Law	Vice	Traffic	Other	TOTAL
Anchorage	1072	1408	134	718	138	126	70	4041	60	7767
Barrow	103	8	2	48	44	1	0	87	4	297
Bethel	270	21	54	314	105	5	0	166	13	948
Cordova	39	7	71	37	53	2	0	88	5	302
Craig	68	13	27	75	34	20	0	164	62	463
Dillingham	89	9	77	78	108	7	0	80	6	454
Fairbanks	398	413	0	465	407	19	7	1443	279	3431
Glennallen	14	19	22	24	10	1	0	58	3	151
Homer	60	24	28	64	44	9	0	285	11	525
Juneau	202	73	36	211	178	55	0	476	41	1272
Kenai	132	95	147	90	139	5	0	778	56	1442
Ketchikan	248	113	139	179	357	10	0	399	15	1460
Kodiak	64	72	58	90	85	2	0	263	15	649
Kotzebue	98	21	17	39	53	6	1	107	14	356
Nome	61	66	4	67	104	1	0	43	7	353
Palmer	117	108	136	98	105	7	0	1163	51	1785
Petersburg	34	21	24	60	40	10	0	72	6	267
Seward	43	20	11	62	54	13	0	349	10	562
Sitka	63	23	32	66	103	8	0	129	7	431
Tok	27	7	14	41	11	8	0	111	3	222
Unalaska	38	13	21	39	14	8	0	52	29	214
Valdez	29	26	16	55	58	8	0	221	20	433
Wrangell	34	5	20	43	69	10	0	75	16	272
TOTAL	3303	2585	1090	2963	2313	341	78	10650	733	24056
% of Total	13.7%	10.7%	4.5%	12.3%	9.6%	1.4%	.3%	44.3%	3.1%	100%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	649	248	278	634	781	113	0	1315	147	4165
Second	262	95	23	154	201	8	1	237	25	1006
Third	1697	1801	721	1355	808	188	70	7378	266	14284
Fourth	695	441	68	820	523	32	7	1720	295	4601

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30

DISTRICT COURTS
MISDEMEANOR CASE DISPOSITIONS
FY 86 - FY 89

COURT	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	% INCREASE FY 86 to FY 89	% INCREASE FY 88 to FY 89
Anchorage	7647	8156	7432	7421	-3	-
Barrow	439	323	230	289	-34	+26
Bethel	636	558	630	953	+50	+51
Cordova	198	196	194	273	+38	+41
Craig	388	391	385	374	-4	-3
Dillingham	323	353	289	383	+19	+33
Fairbanks	3355	3390	3463	3201	-5	-8
Glennallen	124	131	116	121	-2	+4
Homer	450	475	446	518	+15	+16
Juneau	1740	1432	975	1110	-36	+14
Kenai	1859	1759	1728	1402	-25	-19
Ketchikan	1133	1230	1098	1279	+13	+16
Kodiak	622	708	704	710	+14	+1
Kotzebue	668	548	597	385	-42	-36
Nome	477	452	374	315	-34	-16
Palmer	1654	1731	1797	1684	+2	-4
Petersburg	268	265	257	262	-2	+2
Seward	393	410	413	468	+19	+13
Sitka	415	470	396	451	+9	+14
Tok	158	278	236	228	+44	-3
Unalaska	120	178	228	139	+16	-39
Valdez	191	223	273	260	+36	-5
Wrangell	311	226	328	266	-14	-19
Total	23569	23883	22589	22492	-5	-

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	4255	4014	3439	3742	-12	+9
Second	1584	1323	1201	989	-38	-18
Third	13581	14320	13620	13379	-1	-2
Fourth	4149	4226	4329	4382	+6	+1

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30

DISTRICT COURT
MISDEMEANOR DISPOSITION RESULTS FY 89

COURT	STAGES OF DISPOSITION									TOTAL
	AT/BEFORE ARRAIGNMENT		BETWEEN ARRGN. AND TRIAL			COURT TRIALS		JURY TRIALS		
	DS/ DP	PG	DS/ DP	PG	Other	Guilty	Not Guilty	Guilty	Not Guilty	
Anchorage	131	1100	1821	4217	44	2	2	51	53	7421
Barrow	0	0	59	217	1	0	0	7	5	289
Bethel	1	0	370	570	5	2	1	1	3	953
Cordova	6	44	93	106	3	9	3	5	4	273
Craig	5	172	74	113	2	4	0	1	3	374
Dillingham	9	95	97	172	7	1	2	0	0	383
Fairbanks	23	0	677	2420	12	18	2	36	13	3201
Glennallen	0	34	29	52	5	1	0	0	0	121
Homer	16	148	111	214	20	4	0	2	3	518
Juneau	13	182	216	665	7	4	0	15	8	1110
Kenai	13	452	205	685	10	9	8	12	8	1402
Ketchikan	3	466	242	517	19	11	6	6	9	1279
Kodiak	10	132	164	382	0	6	3	11	2	710
Kotzebue	2	9	172	193	6	0	1	0	2	385
Nome	0	18	88	204	5	0	0	0	0	315
Palmer	5	168	269	1191	8	9	3	20	11	1684
Petersburg	12	102	59	87	0	0	2	0	0	262
Seward	7	147	88	222	2	2	0	0	0	468
Sitka	27	150	94	171	1	3	0	5	0	451
Tok	14	66	51	91	3	0	0	1	2	228
Unalaska	0	44	32	62	1	0	0	0	0	139
Valdez	2	122	56	76	2	0	0	0	2	260
Wrangell	2	48	81	129	4	1	0	0	1	266
TOTAL	301	3699	5148	12756	167	86	33	173	129	22492
% of Total	1.3%	16.4%	22.9%	56.7%	.7%	.4%	.2%	.8%	.6%	100%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	62	1120	766	1682	33	23	8	27	21	3742
Second	2	27	319	614	12	0	1	7	7	989
Third	199	2486	2965	7379	102	43	21	101	83	13379
Fourth	38	66	1098	3081	20	20	3	38	18	4382

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30

DISTRICT COURTS
SMALL CLAIMS CASE FILINGS
FY 86 - FY 89

COURT	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	% INCREASE	
					FY 86 to FY 89	FY 88 to FY 89
Anchorage	6787	7333	6638	5818	-14	-12
Barrow	10	47	94	162	+1520	+72
Bethel	459	85	152	237	-49	+55
Cordova	91	145	66	61	-33	-8
Craig	21	48	98	73	+248	-26
Dillingham	142	107	144	71	-50	-51
Fairbanks	1715	1876	1700	1851	+8	+9
Glennallen	134	110	86	23	-83	-73
Homer	311	409	282	212	-32	-25
Juneau	1613	1597	990	800	-50	-19
Kenai	591	537	365	249	-58	-32
Ketchikan	333	527	428	534	+60	+25
Kodiak	288	193	244	322	+12	+32
Kotzebue	150	164	61	114	-24	+87
Nome	223	76	245	120	-46	-51
Palmer	1306	1135	623	473	-64	-24
Petersburg	113	99	121	81	-28	-33
Seward	175	248	221	250	+43	+13
Sitka	201	311	271	254	+26	-6
Tok	15	16	22	34	+127	+55
Unalaska	76	43	23	38	-50	+65
Valdez	121	128	119	71	-41	-40
Wrangell	115	78	115	133	+16	+16
Total	15090	15412	13108	11981	-21	-9

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	2396	2660	2023	1875	-22	-7
Second	483	287	400	396	-18	-1
Third	10022	10388	8811	7588	-24	-14
Fourth	2189	2077	1874	2122	-3	+13

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30

DISTRICT COURTS
SMALL CLAIMS CASE DISPOSITIONS
FY 86 - FY 89

COURT	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	% INCREASE FY 86 to FY 89	% INCREASE FY 88 to FY 89
Anchorage	4156	4492	4562	6652	+60	+46
Barrow	117	86	87	97	-17	+11
Bethel	352	282	89	179	-49	+101
Cordova	73	88	68	23	-68	-66
Craig	25	30	41	94	+276	+129
Dillingham	112	74	94	123	+10	+31
Fairbanks	2390	1657	1808	1815	-24	-
Glennallen	115	85	87	32	-72	-62
Homer	178	267	207	629	+253	+204
Juneau	1172	1312	1555	731	-38	-53
Kenai	521	710	339	356	-32	+5
Ketchikan	318	497	441	377	+19	-15
Kodiak	362	217	215	259	-28	+20
Kotzebue	111	149	132	105	-5	-20
Nome	251	125	187	167	-33	-11
Palmer	1023	914	789	725	-29	-8
Petersburg	125	106	103	90	-28	-13
Seward	82	205	214	322	+293	+50
Sitka	161	274	214	275	+71	+29
Tok	16	14	20	30	+88	+50
Unalaska	43	29	21	71	+65	+238
Valdez	73	73	146	47	-36	-68
Wrangell	109	102	98	128	+17	+31
Total	11885	11788	11487	13327	+12	+16

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	1910	2321	2422	1695	-11	-30
Second	479	360	406	369	-23	-9
Third	6738	7154	6742	9239	+37	+37
Fourth	2758	1953	1917	2024	-27	+6

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30

DISTRICT COURTS
SMALL CLAIMS CASES DISPOSITION STAGES
FY 89

COURT	STAGES OF DISPOSITION					TOTAL
	DISMISS	DEFAULT JUDGMENT	SUMMARY JUDGMENT	TRIAL	OTHER	
Anchorage	3405	1590	558	696	403	6652
Barrow	36	33	0	4	24	97
Bethel	120	36	0	5	18	179
Cordova	8	5	5	5	0	23
Craig	53	24	5	7	5	94
Dillingham	74	31	1	5	12	123
Fairbanks	644	402	1	121	647	1815
Glennallen	21	6	4	0	1	32
Homer	464	46	0	24	95	629
Juneau	291	301	1	77	61	731
Kenai	227	72	0	47	10	356
Ketchikan	110	235	0	17	15	377
Kodiak	161	54	1	18	25	259
Kotzebue	39	34	0	10	22	105
Nome	78	59	0	6	24	167
Palmer	447	148	1	74	55	725
Petersburg	44	27	0	5	14	90
Seward	176	84	30	0	32	322
Sitka	136	86	0	23	30	275
Tok	9	11	5	5	0	30
Unalaska	64	2	2	2	1	71
Valdez	8	11	0	9	19	47
Wrangell	63	37	0	6	22	128
Total	6678	3334	614	1166	1535	13327
% of Total	50.1%	25.0%	4.6%	8.7%	11.5%	100%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	697	710	6	135	147	1695
Second	153	126	0	20	70	369
Third	5055	2049	602	880	653	9239
Fourth	773	449	6	131	665	2024

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30

DISTRICT COURTS
OTHER CIVIL CASE FILINGS*
FY 86 - FY 89

COURT	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	% INCREASE FY 86 to FY 89	FY 88 to FY 89
Anchorage	7919	6734	5995	4214	-47	-30
Barrow	10	15	43	46	+360	+7
Bethel	26	17	75	38	+46	-49
Cordova	71	59	99	126	+77	+27
Craig	12	14	23	28	+133	+22
Dillingham	68	69	68	71	+4	+4
Fairbanks	846	892	790	821	-3	+4
Glennallen	22	26	13	15	-32	+15
Homer	237	222	213	174	-27	-18
Juneau	368	250	248	521	+42	+110
Kenai	146	141	168	324	+121	+92
Ketchikan	89	97	87	85	-4	-2
Kodiak	62	40	62	95	+53	+53
Kotzebue	5	61	20	29	+480	+45
Nome	23	19	43	34	+48	-21
Palmer	221	169	310	215	-3	-31
Petersburg	3	5	29	20	+567	-31
Seward	47	25	26	44	-6	+69
Sitka	54	37	36	57	+6	+58
Tok	20	9	8	4	-80	-50
Unalaska	65	51	75	75	+15	-
Valdez	22	15	28	35	+59	+25
Wrangell	11	24	16	23	+109	+44
Total	10347	8991	8475	7094	-31	-16

*This chart includes those Superior Court Civil matters not reported on Superior Court charts

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	537	427	439	734	+37	+67
Second	38	95	106	109	+187	+3
Third	8880	7551	7057	5388	-39	-24
Fourth	892	918	873	863	-3	-1

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30

DISTRICT COURTS OTHER CIVIL CASES
COMPOSITION OF FILINGS
FY 89

COURT	CIVIL/ PROPERTY DAMAGE	DEBT/ CONTRACT	OTHER	DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	DOM. REL/ PROBATE ETC.*	TOTAL
Anchorage	201	2196	1817	0		4214
Barrow	1	1	14	30		46
Bethel	2	3	7	26		38
Cordova	72	5	9	13	27	126
Craig	0	0	7	20	1	28
Dillingham	0	0	4	32	35	71
Fairbanks	46	314	147	314		821
Glennallen	1	0	2	1	11	15
Homer	10	14	31	33	86	174
Juneau	7	3	492	19		521
Kenai	4	209	104	7		324
Ketchikan	4	8	71	2		85
Kodiak	3	28	12	52		95
Kotzebue	1	0	0	28		29
Nome	1	7	4	22		34
Palmer	117	0	46	52		215
Petersburg	0	1	3	16		20
Seward	0	0	7	13	24	44
Sitka	2	12	36	7		57
Tok	0	0	0	3	1	4
Unalaska	0	0	10	17	48	75
Valdez	2	1	14	18		35
Wrangell	0	0	10	13		23
Total	474	2802	2847	738	233	7094
% of Total	6.7%	39.5%	40.1%	10.4%	3.3%	100%

*Superior Court matters not reported on a Superior Court chart

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	13	24	619	77	1	734
Second	3	8	18	80	0	109
Third	410	2453	2056	238	231	5388
Fourth	48	317	154	343	1	863

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30

DISTRICT COURTS
OTHER CIVIL CASE DISPOSITIONS*
FY 86 - FY 89

COURT	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	% INCREASE FY 86 to FY 89	% INCREASE FY 88 to FY 89
Anchorage	3181	4018	3102	3555	+12	+15
Barrow	9	23	35	43	+378	+23
Bethel	23	15	45	52	+126	+16
Cordova	41	46	83	44	+7	-47
Craig	12	13	16	25	+108	+56
Dillingham	48	60	58	69	+44	+19
Fairbanks	970	845	786	863	-11	+10
Glennallen	16	20	13	7	-56	-47
Homer	154	166	159	242	+57	+52
Juneau	231	185	183	272	+18	+49
Kenai	97	184	162	237	+144	+46
Ketchikan	43	97	72	91	+112	+26
Kodiak	69	67	47	111	+61	+136
Kotzebue	3	49	22	31	+933	+41
Nome	19	31	50	31	+63	-38
Palmer	95	147	256	217	+128	-15
Petersburg	2	3	26	22	+1000	-15
Seward	38	21	23	35	-8	+52
Sitka	37	35	37	50	+35	+35
Tok	19	8	9	4	-79	-56
Unalaska	53	40	44	80	+51	+82
Valdez	21	9	29	30	+43	+3
Wrangell	7	19	13	29	+314	+123
Total	5188	6101	5270	6140	+18	+16

*This chart includes those Superior Court Civil matters not reported on Superior Court charts.

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	332	352	347	489	+47	+41
Second	31	103	107	105	+239	-2
Third	3813	4778	3976	4627	+21	+16
Fourth	1012	868	840	919	-9	+9

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30

DISTRICT COURT CIVIL CASES
DISPOSITION STAGES FY 89

COURT	STAGES OF DISPOSITION							TOTAL
	DISMISS	DEFAULT JGMNT	SUMMARY JGMNT	COURT TRIAL	JURY TRIAL	DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	OTHER	
Anchorage	1732	1010	342	94	2	0	375	3555
Barrow	6	4	1	0	0	30	2	43
Bethel	9	13	1	0	0	27	2	52
Cordova	7	9	3	0	0	3	22	44
Craig	3	0	0	1	0	20	1	25
Dillingham	8	1	1	0	0	35	24	69
Fairbanks	304	123	11	31	2	321	71	863
Glennallen	0	1	1	0	0	0	5	7
Homer	75	2	0	3	0	27	135	242
Juneau	118	75	4	22	0	10	43	272
Kenai	84	68	1	15	1	7	61	237
Ketchikan	37	21	3	1	1	4	24	91
Kodiak	29	18	1	2	0	51	10	111
Kotzebue	1	0	0	1	0	29	0	31
Nome	1	5	2	0	0	23	0	31
Palmer	62	73	8	3	0	53	18	217
Petersburg	3	0	0	1	0	16	2	22
Seward	8	0	0	0	0	8	19	35
Sitka	23	12	0	6	0	6	3	50
Tok	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	4
Unalaska	13	2	1	0	0	11	53	80
Valdez	4	4	0	0	0	16	6	30
Wrangell	14	0	0	0	0	14	1	29
Total	2541	1441	380	180	6	714	878	6140
% of Total	41.4%	23.5%	6.2%	2.9%	.09%	11.6%	14.3%	100%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	198	108	7	31	1	70	74	489
Second	8	9	3	1	0	82	2	105
Third	2022	1188	358	117	3	211	728	4627
Fourth	313	136	12	31	2	351	74	919

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30

DISTRICT COURTS
TRAFFIC CASE DISPOSITIONS*
FY 86 - FY 89

COURT	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	% INCREASE FY 86 to FY 89	% INCREASE FY 88 to FY 89
Anchorage	45970	45962	45524	31493	-31	-31
Barrow	236	245	527	250	+6	-53
Bethel	765	517	264	437	-43	+66
Cordova	104	63	64	143	+38	+123
Craig	210	346	227	146	-30	-36
Dillingham	192	167	72	90	-53	+25
Fairbanks	9043	9870	9995	6985	-23	-30
Glennallen	214	266	146	748	+249	+412
Homer	1070	909	1021	1676	+57	+64
Juneau	4203	3240	2221	1912	-55	-14
Kenai	4960	4185	4691	4874	-2	+4
Ketchikan	2279	1488	1111	1352	-41	+22
Kodiak	1746	2568	1812	2869	+64	+58
Kotzebue	190	184	203	271	+43	+33
Nome	285	236	160	138	-52	-14
Palmer	6538	7879	6186	8129	+24	+31
Petersburg	271	146	129	121	-55	-6
Seward	1705	1366	1619	2692	+58	+66
Sitka	992	1049	1210	1168	+18	-3
Tok	517	514	291	378	-27	+30
Unalaska	77	188	206	123	+60	-40
Valdez	187	183	213	443	+137	+108
Wrangell	199	276	328	126	-37	-62
Total	81953	81847	78220	66564	-19	-15

*Tickets counted after dispositions only. No record of current filings.

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	8154	6545	5226	4825	-41	-8
Second	711	665	890	659	-7	-26
Third	62763	63736	61554	53280	-15	-13
Fourth	10325	10901	10550	7800	-24	-26

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30

DISTRICT COURT TRAFFIC CASES
COMPOSITION OF DISPOSITIONS
FY 89

COURT	Equipment	Speeding	Signs/ Control Devices	Other Moving	License Restriction	Registration/ Title	Other	Unknown *	TOTAL
Anchorage	4894	10559	2960	1754	1097	7007	2911	311	31493
Barrow	3	8	18	11	2	0	22	186	250
Bethel	3	19	20	11	1	18	28	337	437
Cordova	4	40	7	6	1	59	20	6	143
Craig	7	64	5	12	4	27	24	3	146
Dillingham	9	4	2	2	0	24	29	20	90
Fairbanks	476	3746	573	460	157	931	642	0	6985
Glennallen	13	665	2	7	5	28	18	10	748
Homer	439	680	27	67	59	119	74	211	1676
Juneau	76	615	132	103	19	196	163	608	1912
Kenai	653	2353	185	226	140	577	286	454	4874
Ketchikan	23	651	55	94	22	318	128	61	1352
Kodiak	185	747	151	84	36	253	162	1251	2869
Kotzebue	0	15	11	3	1	0	18	223	271
Nome	0	11	9	6	4	22	19	67	138
Palmer	570	5709	251	262	68	720	384	165	8129
Petersburg	3	55	8	8	0	13	11	23	121
Seward	31	1526	22	62	42	430	302	277	2692
Sitka	430	323	31	67	14	144	97	62	1168
Tok	8	243	5	5	12	20	47	38	378
Unalaska	4	27	18	3	1	22	12	36	123
Valdez	25	207	23	23	7	17	31	110	443
Wrangell	2	61	11	5	3	9	9	26	126
TOTAL	7858	28328	4526	3281	1695	10954	5437	4485	66564
% of Total	11.8%	42.6%	6.8%	4.9%	2.5%	16.5%	8.2%	6.7%	100%

*Not entered into APSIN computer, no positive I.D.

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	541	1769	242	289	62	707	432	783	4825
Second	3	34	38	20	7	22	59	476	659
Third	6827	22517	3648	2496	1456	9256	4229	2851	53280
Fourth	487	4008	598	476	170	969	717	375	7800

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30

DISTRICT COURT
CHILDREN'S MATTERS FILINGS
FY 86 - FY 89

COURT	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	% INCREASE FY 86 to FY 89	% INCREASE FY 88 to FY 89
Anchorage*						
Barrow*						
Bethel*						
Cordova	3	1	1	0	-	-
Craig	5	20	10	6	+20	-40
Dillingham	10	14	0	12	+20	-
Fairbanks*						
Glennallen	26	12	7	10	-62	+43
Homer						
Juneau*						
Kenai*						
Ketchikan*						
Kodiak*						
Kotzebue*						
Nome*						
Palmer*						
Petersburg*						
Seward	-	-	1	0	-	-
Sitka*						
Tok	17	14	12	5	-71	-58
Unalaska	5	9	9	6	+20	-33
Valdez*						
Wrangell*						
Total	66	70	40	38	-42	-5

*Children's Matters reported in Superior Court

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	5	20	10	6	+20	-40
Second						
Third	44	36	18	28	-36	+56
Fourth	17	14	12	5	-71	-58

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30

DISTRICT COURTS
CHILDREN'S MATTERS DISPOSITIONS
FY 86 - FY 89

COURT	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	% INCREASE FY 86 to FY 89	% INCREASE FY 88 to FY 89
Anchorage*						
Barrow*						
Bethel*						
Cordova	1	1	1	0	-	-
Craig	-	-	0	0	-	-
Dillingham	8	15	0	0	-	-
Fairbanks*						
Glennallen	29	12	4	1	-97	-75
Homer						
Juneau*						
Kenai*						
Ketchikan*						
Kodiak*						
Kotzebue*						
Nome*						
Palmer*						
Petersburg*						
Seward	-	-	1	0	-	-
Sitka*						
Tok	11	14	12	5	-55	-58
Unalaska	2	2	5	2	-	-60
Valdez*						
Wrangell*						
Total	51	44	23	8	-84	-65

*Children's Matters reported in Superior Court

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	-	-	0	0	-	-
Second						
Third	40	30	11	3	-92	-73
Fourth	11	14	12	5	-55	-58

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30

DISTRICT COURT
(Lower Volume)

LOWER VOLUME DISTRICT COURTS
CASELOAD FY 1989

Alaska's lower volume district courts experienced a 5% increase in case filings in FY 89. The courts in the fourth judicial district reported a 20% increase in filings with the other three districts reporting decreases.

Misdemeanor filings in these courts decreased by 13% overall. The first district courts showed no change from FY 88.

Civil case filings (almost all small claims cases) decreased by 28% in FY 89. The first district courts showed a 6% increase.

Traffic citation dispositions increased by 46% in these courts during FY 89. The fourth district courts showed an increase of 60% in this category.

There were 32 emergency children's matters filed in FY 89.

LOW VOLUME DISTRICT COURTS

FILINGS FY 89

Judicial District	Misde-meanor	Traffic Dispos.	Children's Matters	Civil	TOTAL
First	522	230	6	124	882
Second	144	5	0	23	172
Third	527	128	14	127	796
Fourth	745	1975	12	281	3013
TOTAL	1938	2338	32	555	4863
% of Total	40%	48%	1%	11%	100%

DISPOSITIONS FY 89

Judicial District	Misde-meanor	Traffic	Children's Matters	Civil	TOTAL
First	359	230	0	96	685
Second	139	5	0	17	161
Third	454	128	0	101	683
Fourth	511	1975	0	214	2700
TOTAL	1463	2338	0	428	4229
% of Total	35%	55%	-	10%	100%

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT
FILINGS FY 89

COURT	Misde-meanor	Traffic Dispos.	Children's Matters	Civil	TOTAL
Angoon	27	1	1	5	34
Haines	125	82	0	51	258
Hoonah	143	26	0	34	203
Kake	77	2	0	0	79
Pelican	22	0	5	0	27
Skagway	24	90	0	31	145
Yakutat	104	29	0	3	136
TOTAL	522	230	6	124	882
% of Total	59%	26%	1%	14%	100%

DISPOSITIONS FY 89

COURT	Misde-meanor	Traffic	Children's Matters	Civil	TOTAL
Angoon	33	1	0	4	38
Haines	117	82	0	37	236
Hoonah	104	26	0	7	137
Kake	59	2	0	7	68
Pelican	10	0	0	0	10
Skagway	28	90	0	40	158
Yakutat	8	29	0	1	38
TOTAL	359	230	0	96	685
% of Total	52%	34%	-	14%	100%

SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT
FILINGS FY 89

COURT	Misde-meanor	Traffic Dispos.	Children's Matters	Civil	TOTAL
Ambler/ Kobuk	10	0	0	14	24
Noorvik	4	1	0	0	5
Pt. Hope	1	0	0	0	1
Savoonga/ Gambell	33	1	0	0	34
Selawik	15	2	0	7	24
Shungnak	3	1	0	0	4
Unalakleet	78	0	0	2	80
TOTAL	144	5	0	23	172
% of Total	84%	3%	-	13%	100%

DISPOSITIONS FY 89

COURT	Misde-meanor	Traffic	Children's Matters	Civil	TOTAL
Ambler/ Kobuk	8	0	0	8	16
Noorvik	3	1	0	0	4
Pt. Hope	1	0	0	0	1
Savoonga/ Gambell	37	1	0	0	38
Selawik	10	2	0	6	18
Shungnak	0	1	0	1	2
Unalakleet	80	0	0	2	82
TOTAL	139	5	0	17	161
% of Total	86%	3%	-	11%	100%

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30

THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT
FILINGS FY 89

COURT	Misde- meanor	Traffic Dispos.	Children's Matters	Civil	TOTAL
Naknek	280	41	6	46	373
Sand Point	135	54	6	56	251
Seldovia	10	2	0	0	12
St. Paul Island	43	8	2	24	77
Whittier	59	23	0	1	83
TOTAL	527	128	14	127	796
% of Total	66%	16%	2%	16%	100%

DISPOSITIONS FY 89

COURT	Misde- meanor	Traffic	Children's Matters	Civil	TOTAL
Naknek	288	41	0	57	386
Sand Point	72	54	0	19	145
Seldovia	18	2	0	0	20
St. Paul Island	50	8	0	23	81
Whittier	26	23	0	2	51
TOTAL	454	128	0	101	683
% of Total	66%	19%	-	15%	100%

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1- JUNE 30 Cold Bay is vacant

FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT
FILINGS FY 89

COURT	Misde-meanors	Traffic Dispos.	Children's Matters	Civil	TOTAL
Aniak	110	0	3	26	139
Delta Junction	108	509	9	34	660
Emmonak	100	0	0	4	104
Fort Yukon	40	0	0	34	74
Galena	163	7	0	32	202
Healy	62	894	0	51	1007
McGrath	29	0	0	11	40
Mt. Village	14	0	0	36	50
Nenana	57	542	0	27	626
Quinhagak	10	0	0	6	16
St. Mary's	36	22	0	15	73
Tanana	16	1	0	5	22
TOTAL	745	1975	12	281	3013
% of Total	24.7%	65.5%	.4%	9.3%	100%

DISPOSITIONS FY 89

COURT	Misde-meanors	Traffic	Children's Matters	Civil	TOTAL
Aniak	70	0	0	19	89
Delta Junction	95	509	0	59	663
Emmonak	70	0	0	0	70
Fort Yukon	34	0	0	9	43
Galena	89	7	0	14	110
Healy	53	894	0	43	990
McGrath	19	0	0	6	25
Mt. Village	0	0	0	0	0
Nenana	61	542	0	41	644
Quinhagak	15	0	0	22	37
St. Mary's	0	22	0	0	22
Tanana	5	1	0	1	7
TOTAL	511	1975	0	214	2700
% of Total	19%	73%	-	8%	100%

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30